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NASBY IN EXILE.

The Confederate X Roads Sage in Europe

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XXVI.

The Queen and Her Family—How They Live and How Their Subjects Exist—And Other Matters.

Cons Ireland, Sept —, 1881.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES

In a late number of that especial organ of King worshippers, the London *Illustrated News*, there is a beautiful engraving, entitled, "The Princess of Wales and Her Daughter in the Gardens of Sandringham." It is a lovely picture. The garden itself is a study, with its wonderful shrubbery, and flowers, and statuary, a garden that falls but little short of being a Paradise. And the Princess of Wales and her six or eight daughters are just as lovely—by the way, as the British Parliament gives every child born in the royal family a princely estate and an enormous allowance to start with, the royal family always large families—the Princess herself is arrayed in gorgeous morning costume, with a hat trimmed with ostrich feathers, with a parasol, with sixteen rings upon it a foot deep, and everything corresponding. The children are likewise gorgeously arrayed, and one of them is teaching a pug dog how to sit up the said pug cooling the British pavement at one hundred guineas. The entire party are in as jolly a state as can be imagined.

Now I like such scenes as this immensely. I like to see comfort and even luxury. Had the husband of this fortunate woman and the father of these boys children been only in life a shoemaker, a tailor, a lawyer, a merchant, or anything under heaven and had by his own labor and his own skill accumulated the means for all this luxury, I should insist upon his right to enjoy it because he had earned it, and had given the world something for it. But how did the woman get it? Why is she with a parasol with silken fringe a foot deep for children in silks and satins while just as good children, and just as good women, in Ireland, are shoeless stockingless and almost naked? What right has she to the gardens of Sandringham, and by what right does she starve the peasantry of Ireland that she may thus support herself and her children?

HOW IT COMES ABOUT.

Simply this: She is the wife of a dissolute middle aged man, whose mother was the niece of a stupid uncle, who was the senior brother or something or other of the worst kind of a man in the world, who happened to be the son of a King who was half a lunatic and half a fool—the same who attempted by bribing soldiery to subjugate America—who became a King because he was the descendant of a race of pirates, who by wars wrested from the people of the countries they invaded all their rights and assumed to own the land.

Have these people from first to last ever added one penny to the wealth of the world? Is there any one thing they have ever done to push forward the progress of the Nations? Not a thing. On the contrary they have been the dead weights, they have been the blocks in the way. They simply live and eat, and drink, and wear and disport themselves in the gardens at Sandringham and at half a dozen other gardens; they have castles and servants, and special trains and all that all that sort of thing, and thus feeds of Guleys pug dogs; and to support all this, with the horde of nobility hanging upon them, and their retainers, the men of Ireland are living, and the women of Ireland are going shoeless, stockingless and well nigh naked.

A MODEST WISH.

I am not not especially cruel in my nature, but were the royal family of England to invite the royal family of France, and the Czar of Russia, and the King of Italy, and the Sultan of Turkey, and all the Kings of the world with all their nobles to an excursion on the German Ocean, and were the ships all to go down to the bottom of the sea and make an end of the whole business at once, I should think Heaven more favorably than I ever did before to my life. Royalty is larceny in the first degree. It is larceny all the way down according to the amount of the spoil.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

I want to warn my readers right here against the newspaper reports about Irish affairs. The Irish press is muzzled as effectually as the Russian dare to utter as the prospect of a jail before him every minute of his life. He may be arrested and imprisoned for stating a fact or expressing an opinion Consequently nothing reliable can be obtained from that source, for a correspondent to jail in a country in which the habeas corpus is permanently suspended where a suspected person is arrested on the order of a Secretary and kept in durance vile at the pleasure of one man, is to very pleasant thing. All the information we get of Ireland, except from correspondents on the ground, comes from the English press, and that is warped body, soul, boots and breeches by the English Government. If you could believe the English press, Ireland is in a state of prosperity, the people are contented and happy, and Parnell and his associates are simply a set of demagogical actors, agitating for purely selfish purposes. The day I landed in Dublin the London papers had each an article saying that Ireland was contented and quiet, and that the Land Act was going to be accorded as a final settlement of the slight troubles that had to a trifling extent disturbed the island, and that Parnell had at his hold upon the Irish people, and yet the next Sunday, in Cork, I saw 100,000 people in procession to do honor to Parnell. I counted 50 bands within a distance of five miles, who were anything but satisfied with their condition, and they were the most lively people, for quiet ones, I ever encountered. I attended scores of Land League meetings at which the natural result of landlordism and English rule found most natural expression, and I found an undying determination to resist the tyranny they were groaning under, by any means the Almighty would give them.

These London papers, owned by the English ministry, are full of two things: namely, that Ireland is quiet and happy, and that tenants are perpetually shooting landlords. If Ireland is contented and happy, why are landlord shot?

NOT LITTLE SHOOTING DONE.

But the shooting of landlords is a lie, intended to destroy sympathy with the Irish, though with me the shooting of a landlord would have precisely the opposite effect. I feel very like the priest who was lecturing the people upon temperance.

"Don't get drunk and abuse your wives. Don't get drunk and starve yer children. Don't get drunk and shoot at yer landlords—*and miss them.*" I hold that missing the landlord, not shooting him, is the crime.

But few are shot for any matters connected with rent. Occasionally a landlord has been shot, as in the case of a noble Lord of whom I made mention a few weeks ago who made a girl's virtue the price of her widowed mother's retaining her miserable cabin. To save her mother and her younger brothers and sisters from death by the roadside, the poor girl submitted to the loathsome lords and her lover the young man to whom she was betrothed, shot him.

Is there a father a brother or a lover in this country who will say that this shooting was a crime? it was a vigorous and proper protest against a brutality that was as common in Ireland almost as the collection of rent. A poor girl has but little chance against My Lord and his agent, when they have to back them the life of a gray haired mother and helpless brothers and sisters.

Imagine a powerful man playing upon the holiest impulses of a girl to work her ruin! Imagine a man making the love of a girl for her mother who bore her the instrumentality to debauch her, and then say whether or no such a beast is fit to cumber the ground! Shooting of this kind is no crime in a country where the wronged girl, the wronged mother, the wronged lover has no law to appeal to, in a country where the lash is the brute owns the courts. It was the justice of God executed by a human hand. The flash of that gun was the lightning of a just vengeance.

I know whereof I speak when I say that human life, even of the oppressors, is safer in Ireland than in any other country in Europe—for these I exclude it is altogether too safe. A shot gun, properly loaded and aimed, is a great reformer. The Irishman ought to do what he does not do. He ought to make the landlord understand that he holds his stolen land at some personal risk to himself. But they don't do it. Their religion forbids killing, and it is on its cases such as I have instanced, where the wrong is so monstrous that it has but one expiation, that landlords have gone to their just reward, in the right way.

DOWN BY THE SAD SEA WAVE.

Ireland being an island there is a vast number of holdings that run to the water's edge. It is a fact that an Irish tenant is not permitted to shoot game upon land for which he pays rent, but it would naturally be supposed that a man paying rent for land upon the shore of the sea would be allowed to possess himself of what he could get out of the sea. This is not the case. English landlord's lie awake nights, or their agents do, to devise ways and means to wring money out of their tenants. Kelp, or sea-weed is one of the most valuable of manures, being very rich in phosphates and a vast quantity of it is washed up daily. Do the tenants have this? Oh no. It belongs to the landlord, and the tenant has to pay for every pound of it that comes up.

It is a very common thing for lumber vessels to lose their deck loads, and the lumber thus lost washes ashore. This is also the landlord's, and the tenant upon whose land it comes is compelled to account for every stick, either the property itself or its money value, and woe to him if he makes away with an inch of it.

LIME.

Limestone is everywhere, and the land of Ireland requires lime to warm it. Naturally, each tenant would quarry his own stone and burn the lime he needs, but he is not permitted to do that. All the minerals and stone upon the holdings are reserved for the landlord, and he burns the limestone taken from a farm, and compels the tenants to buy the lime of him, turning a very comfortable penny from that source. Sometimes a merciful landlord permits a tenant to burn lime on his own holding by paying the landlord a royalty of so much on each barrel.

The landlords have got the thing down to a very fine point.

THE NEXT LETTER.

My next will be some account of the land trouble in England and Scotland. The Irish movement has demonstrated to the oppressed English farmer that royalty, nobility and landlordism can be combated successfully, and in less than a year the English and Scotch will strike hands with the Irish, and a combined assault will be made upon these dragons that are devouring the land. Their days are numbered.

A few Letters from the People Anent Irish and Other Affairs.

It is a poor cause that cannot afford to give those who oppose it a fair hearing. This I propose to do. Among the half million people who read the BLADE Weekly, it is to be expected that some will differ in opinion with statements that may be made therein, either because of misconception of facts, or prejudice, or a mixture of both. I don't suppose that I am always right.

From Mercerstown, Pa., comes a letter signed "John Smith," which reads as follows:

I have had an opportunity of reading some of your articles anent "Foreign Matters," and am sorry to find exaggerations and mis-representations. I shall attempt to notice some of them:

(1) When speaking about the immense traffic in the streets of London you say there are never any accidents, yet there are statistics to show that there are more accidents on the London streets annually than there are on the whole of the railways put together in Great Britain.

(2) It is too true, there is too much intoxicating drink consumed in England but you make it appear as if a majority of the female waiters there were addicted to drinking, in fact you make them out to be inveterate characters. This is not true. Everything you found unpleasant in London you make it out to be the custom in England. Permit me to inform you that there are customs in London which you will not find to exist in any other part of England.

(3) You say the Queen has an income of millions of pounds, whereas her income is a little over a quarter of a million. I frankly admit she has too much, but why exaggerate?

(4) You also have written two or three articles denouncing the "Irish Land League" in no measured terms, in fact you impressed on your readers that the "Land Leaguers" were nothing short of demagogs and thieves and that their only object in being connected with the Land League was the amount of money which they could get to enrich their own pockets. And ere your readers have time to digest this information you "flop over" and inform your readers that the English Government is the most "infernal Government" on the face of the earth, "and that the Land League is right and that the Land Leaguers are unselfish, brave, patriotic gentlemen." Now, if this be true, it goes to demonstrate that your former statement about the Land Leaguers was a gross slander, and that you were writing on a subject which you knew nothing of, which, I opine, is a sad reflection on a public writer.

(5) You say "a free people (the Americans) cannot comprehend the terrors of slavery." Do you suppose one intelligent American has forgot the reason why Lincoln was assassinated, and don't they know that the Democratic party in this country always was, and still is in favor of the accursed system of slavery, and is not a fact (and "facts are chiels that winna ding,") that 90 out of every 100 Irishmen in this country are Democrats. When they come to this country they pretend that they have left Ireland to free themselves from slavery and oppression; yet as soon as they can vote here they vote for the party who fosters and perpetuates a system of human slavery and human suffering such as never did exist in Ireland. How do you reconcile those facts?

(6) Mr. Gladstone has done more good for Ireland than any other Statesman that ever lived, and yet the "Land Leaguers" have not one word of praise to give him. No; their motto is anarchy and Communism.

(7) They pay no respect to life or property, and this is the standard of all good Governments and institutions. You say: "I would hold that I owned the land upon which I was born the same that I owned the air I breathe and the water I drank." It would just be as reasonable to say that every child that is born in this country ought to claim the house it is born in. This kind of reasoning may suit prejudiced Irishmen, but never intelligent Americans. I am glad to observe that a large portion of the press in this country are defending the rights of property and protection to life and limb. This is progressive sign.

I shall answer Mr. Smith's objections to my letters consecutively.

(1) I did not say there were *never* any accidents upon the streets of London. Mr. Smith does not read with sufficient care. I was commending the wonderful skill of the London omnibus drivers, and said *that* I never had any accidents I lived upon the top of omnibuses, almost, for eight weeks, and in all parts of the City, and never saw an accident happen to one of them. Accidents do occur, and plenty of them, but none to the experienced, competent Jarvis in the employ of the omnibus companies.

(2) How long is it since Mr. Smith has been in London? Does he know anything about the drinking customs of that City, or the bar-maids—"female waiters" he calls them? I do. I investigated. As to their average character, the less said the better. Good nice girls don't stand behind bars in Europe or America, and dress well upon the beggarly salaries paid them. And then—but this is a subject that will not bear discussion in a decent newspaper. Only I must say that either Mr Smith knows nothing of the subject, or he is violently prejudiced.

(3.) Whatever I wrote of London customs are such as London customs, and what I have written concerning other parts of England, are so set down. And I wrote nothing that I did not see and hear, and what I see and hear I know as much of as Mr. Smith or any other Mr. on earth.

(3) Possibly it would have been better to have said "the Royal family," instead of "the Queen," in making the statement that her revenue footed up millions a year. Does Mr. Smith know the allowance made by Parliament to the Queen and the Royal family? Has he a list of the vast estates they possess and the regular stipends that are paid them? Does he know what Windsor Castle, Balmoral, and the scores of other vast properties which belong to the Royal family yield? Does he know how many times the debts of the Royal nuisances have been paid by the British people, and how many children and grand children the Queen nuisance has foisted upon the Kingdom, and how much is paid them? Let him search the statistics, and if the amount in gross doesn't go up into the millions—and a long way up at that—I will acknowledge my error. Some time when I have time I will publish the exact figure for the enlightenment of Mr. Smith.

(4) If Mr. Smith will read carefully—carelessness is what is the matter with him—he will find that in my former letters ratifying the Irish "patriot," I did not mention the Land League. There probably never was a just cause in the world that has been so vilaniously handled in past years as the Irish. The Fenian movement was a swindle—a vast proportion of the money contributed by the Irish for the liberation of Ireland was wasted by speculators upon Irish patriotism, who squandered the well meant offerings of Irishmen and women on luxurious and even wasteful living in New York. There are associations now which I believe to be swindles, but the Land League is not one of them. The leaders of the Irish Land League are men of character and standing, and whether the methods are right or wrong, money entrusted to them will be faithfully used in carrying out these methods. I admit that I have "flopped over," but not to the extent Mr. Smith intimates. I admit that when opposing the swindlers in the ranks, the bogus Irish patriots, I was too sweeping in my statements. Why? Because I had never been to Ireland. I knew nothing of the length, breadth and depth of Irish misery, and I didn't comprehend the matter at all. Mr Smith does not, nor can he till he does as I did, go and see it. Then he will know it. It is not to be supposed that any one man knows everything, and the writer for he public can only write from information possible to be attained. I am a much wiser man on Irish affairs than I was eight months ago.

(5.) Here Mr Smith states a fact—a fact that is not creditable to the Irish in America. It is unfortunately true that the vast majority of the Irish in America voted with the pro slavery party, and that after slavery was killed by the events of the war, they stubbornly refused, as a rule, to admit the negro to full citizenship. I cannot understand it myself. Is that an honest confession, Mr. Smith? It is true that they were the most vehement opponents of the war for the Union, and it is true that they were the bitterest opponents of Abolitionism and free manhood suffrage. Why, I can't say. It would seem that a people escaping from a slavery compared with which African slavery was a mild form of oppression, would naturally fight for freedom everywhere, but the Irish in America, have as a race, voted precisely the other way. There are reasons for it, but none that are satisfactory to me, or that I can understand.

But Mr. Smith will remember that two wrongs don't make a right, that is it not the Irish in America I am pleading for but the Irish in Ireland.

There is so strong a flavor of Englishism running through Mr. Smith's letter that I am convinced he is an Englishman. If so, he must throw himself out of his Anglicism and remember that he is now an American citizen and bound in honor to love America's friends and hate America's enemies. Then he will remember that the English Government, Ireland's oppressor, fought against us in the war for the Union he will remember that it was England that swept our commerce from the sea, that during that struggle for the Nation's life England furnished the money, the arms, the ammunition, the medicines, the everything used by the Confederacy, and that the entire sympathies of the English ruling classes were against us of the North. If the Irish in America were wrong, the English were more so, and that makes an important factor in the feeling that every American should have in treating the Irish question. If Mr Smith had any sons shot in the Rebellion he may be sure that it was an English bullet that did the work.

(5) Mr. Gladstone has given the Irish nothing. The Land Act is the merest sham that cunning ever devised. It was intended to divide the Irish. It was intended to favor the few able farmers for the purpose of attaching them to the English. It doesn't reach one case of wronging a thousand. Out of 625,000 Irish tenants less than 40,000 have applied for its benefits.

(6) The motto of the Irish is not "anarchy and Communism." They do not propose to confiscate land—they would be justified in doing it for it is theirs by right—but they insist upon having what the Prussian Government was compelled to give its tenant class the privilege of buying and paying for the land they own to-day, by right, and on which they were born and which they have created by the labor of their own hands. This is all they ask, and who shall say it is not right? Surely Mr. Smith will not.

(7.) This land question is a very ticklish one, and has engaged the attention of much abler men than myself, or even Mr Smith. But of this I am very certain—air, water and land are absolutely necessary to the existence of every human being, and I know of no good title for any more land than can be reasonably occupied. That being conceded how can any man be deprived of land more than air and water? I cannot understand, and beg Dr Smith to enlighten me how a few hundred men residing in London can control four millions of people in Ireland to labor for them upon two meals of potatoes a day? As every man has the right to a living if he is willing to work for it, a few hundred men have no right to wrest from four millions that decent living. But, leaving all this out of the question, what title have the English landlords to this Irish "property?"

Did they buy it? Did they give the ancestors of the tenantry any equivalent for it? Not at all. They have the same title to it that a highwayman has to your watch—they simply took it by force. They invaded Ireland just as they did India, without cause or justification. They murdered until they were tired of murder, and enslaved those who they spared. Ireland is stolen property—it is the Irish who have a property there—not not the English. I have no respect for the "Divine right of Kings," and I deny that there is any such right. And the fact that a wrong is gray-headed does not make it a right. There can never be a good title to stolen property. The defect at the beginning can never be cured. Ireland is stolen property, and while the wrongs of the past are beyond remedy, the wrong can be made to stop, and the shortest way to stop it is the easiest.

The following letter is from Mr. Chas Slater, Ashkum, Iroquois County, Ill.:

* * * It is because of these (Nasby's) letters from Europe that I cannot renew my subscription to your paper. Some of those letters were not strictly truthful. To one of these letters I called the attention of the editor, but no notice was taken of my communication. My impression was that Mr Nasby's time was limited, and that he had copied from books instead of giving his own actual observations. I think so yet. But it does seem strange that such things should be allowed to pass without correction, especially so when letters of a incendiatory character have been freely published. But worst of all are some of his letters from Ireland in which he invites to rebellion and assassination. Such letters as these may be an inducement to some persons to take the BLADE, but low abiding, assassination hating people will give it up because of them.

Let me say in closing, I do not believe Mr. Nasby intends to misrepresent things, but that either through lack of time or through prejudice, he made statements that were not strictly truthful.

Please stop my paper at the expiration of subscription.

Either Mr. Slater's letter was not received, or it was mis aid. But that does not matter. I did not intend to write matter inciting rebellion and assassination but I will say, however, that were I an Irishman, and in the hands of a merciless landlord all that would keep me from rebellion would be the consciousness that I was not strong enough to make it a success. It does not become Mr Slater to talk about rebellion. If he is an American he will remember that his ancestors rebelled against British rule, and fought eight years for not half the cause, no not an hundredth part of the cause the Irish have to day. Rebellion is always a right, where other means to secure justice fail, and whether rebellion is justifiable or not depends entirely on the justice of the cause. If a people who have been robbed of their homes, who are taxed without fair representation, who are compelled to pay unmerciful rents for their own lands to a set of foreign usurpers, have not just cause for rebellion, then rebellion is never justifiable, and our revolution was a crime. If he is an Englishman, he permits his love of country to over ride his sense of justice. I beg to inform Mr. Slater that I have taken nothing from books, that all I have put upon paper I saw with my own eyes, and that I had plenty of time to investigate Irish affairs, and that I did not waste the time. Moreover, if Mr. Slater really believes that I have exaggerated in this matter, I will give him a chance to see Ireland for himself. If he will go to that country, investigate just as I did, go and see it. Then he will know it. It is not to be supposed that any one man knows everything, and the writer for he public can only write from information possible to be attained. I am a much wiser man on Irish affairs than I was eight months ago.

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But Mr. Smith will remember that two wrongs don't make a right, that is it not the Irish in America I am pleading for but the Irish in Ireland.

There is so strong a flavor of Englishism running through Mr. Smith's letter that I am convinced he is an Englishman. If so, he must throw himself out of his Anglicism and remember that he is now an American citizen and bound in honor to love America's friends and hate America's enemies. Then he will remember that the English Government, Ireland's oppressor, fought against us in the war for the Union he will remember that it was England that swept our commerce from the sea, that during that struggle for the Nation's life England furnished the money, the arms, the ammunition, the medicines, the everything used by the Confederacy, and that the entire sympathies of the English ruling classes were against us of the North. If the Irish in America were wrong, the English were more so, and that makes an important factor in the feeling that every American should have in treating the Irish question. If Mr Smith had any sons shot in the Rebellion he may be sure that it was an English bullet that did the work.

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(5.) Mr. Gladstone has given the Irish nothing. The Land Act is the merest sham that cunning ever devised. It was intended to divide the Irish. It was intended to favor the few able farmers for the purpose of attaching them to the English. It doesn't reach one case of wronging a thousand. Out of 625,000 Irish tenants less than 40,000 have applied for its benefits.

(6) The motto of the Irish is not "anarchy and Communism." They do not propose to confiscate land—they would be justified in doing it for it is theirs by right—but they insist upon having what the Prussian Government was compelled to give its tenant class the privilege of buying and paying for the land they own to-day, by right, and on which they were born and which they have created by the labor of their own hands. This is all they ask, and who shall say it is not right? Surely Mr. Smith will not.

(7.) This land question is a very ticklish one, and has engaged the attention of much abler men than myself, or even Mr Smith. But of this I am very certain—air, water and land are absolutely necessary to the existence of every human being, and I know of no good title for any more land than can be reasonably occupied. That being conceded how can any man be deprived of land more than air and water? I cannot understand, and beg Dr Smith to enlighten me how a few hundred men residing in London can control four millions of people in Ireland to labor for them upon two meals of potatoes a day? As every man has the right to a living if he is willing to work for it, a few hundred men have no right to wrest from four millions that decent living. But, leaving all this out of the question, what title have the English landlords to this Irish "property?"

Did they buy it? Did they give the ancestors of the tenantry any equivalent for it? Not at all. They have the same title to it that a highwayman has to your watch—they simply took it by force. They invaded Ireland just as they did India, without cause or justification. They murdered until they were tired of murder, and enslaved those who they spared. Ireland is stolen property—it is the Irish who have a property there—not not the English. I have no respect for the "Divine right of Kings," and I deny that there is any such right. And the fact that a wrong is gray-headed does not make it a right. There can never be a good title to stolen property. The defect at the beginning can never be cured. Ireland is stolen property, and while the wrongs of the past are beyond remedy, the wrong can be made to stop, and the shortest way to stop it is the easiest.

The following letter is from Mr. Chas Slater, Ashkum, Iroquois County, Ill.:

* * * It is because of these (Nasby's) letters from Europe that I cannot renew my subscription to your paper. Some of those letters were not strictly truthful. To one of these letters I called the attention of the editor, but no notice was taken of my communication. My impression was that Mr Nasby's time was limited, and that he had copied from books instead of giving his own actual observations. I think so yet. But it does seem strange that such things should be allowed to pass without correction, especially so when letters of a incendiatory character have been freely published. But worst of all are some of his letters from Ireland in which he invites to rebellion and assassination. Such letters as these may be an inducement to some persons to take the BLADE, but low abiding, assassination hating people will give it up because of them.

Let me say in closing, I do not believe Mr. Nasby intends to misrepresent things, but that either through lack of time or through prejudice, he made statements that were not strictly truthful.

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Either Mr. Slater's letter was not received, or it was mis aid. But that does not matter. I did not intend to write matter inciting rebellion and assassination but I will say, however, that were I an Irishman, and in the hands of a merciless landlord all that would keep me from rebellion would be the consciousness that I was not strong enough to make it a success. It does not become Mr Slater to talk about rebellion. If he is an American he will remember that his ancestors rebelled against British rule, and fought eight years for not half the cause, no not an hundredth part of the cause the Irish have to day. Rebellion is always a right, where other means to secure justice fail, and whether rebellion is justifiable or not depends entirely on the justice of the cause. If a people who have been robbed of their homes, who are taxed without fair representation, who are compelled to pay unmerciful rents for their own lands to a set of foreign usurpers, have not just cause for rebellion, then rebellion is never justifiable, and our revolution was a crime. If he is an Englishman, he permits his love of country to over ride his sense of justice. I beg to inform Mr. Slater that I have taken nothing from books, that all I have put upon paper I saw with my own eyes, and that I had plenty of time to investigate Irish affairs, and that I did not waste the time. Moreover, if Mr. Slater really believes that I have exaggerated in this matter, I will give him a chance to see Ireland for himself. If he will go to that country, investigate just as I did, go and see it. Then he will know it. It is not to be supposed that any one man knows everything, and the writer for he public can only write from information possible to be attained. I am a much wiser man on Irish affairs than I was eight months ago.

(5.) Here Mr Smith states a fact—a fact that is not creditable to the Irish in America. It is unfortunately true that the vast majority of the Irish in America voted with the pro slavery party, and that after slavery was killed by the events of the war, they stubbornly refused, as a rule, to admit the negro to full citizenship. I cannot understand it myself. Is that an honest confession, Mr. Smith? It is true that they were the most vehement opponents of the war for the Union, and it is true that they were the bitterest opponents of Abolitionism and free manhood suffrage. Why, I can't say. It would seem that a people escaping from a slavery compared with which African slavery was a mild form of oppression, would naturally fight for freedom everywhere, but the Irish in America, have as a race, voted precisely the other way. There are reasons for it, but none that are satisfactory to me, or that I can understand.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubr's.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed, postage prepaid:

WE SELL BOTH,	Single Copy.	With Blade.
Carleton as Work	$3 00	$4 00
Cosmopolitan	4 00	$4 25
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 75
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 75
New York Ledger	3 00	4 00
Prairie Farmer	2 00	3 00
Rural New Yorker	2 00	3 50
Scientific American	3 00	4 50
Waverly Magazine	4 00	4 75
Western Rural	2 00	3 00
Christian Advocate	3 00	4 25
MONTHLIES.		
Blue Ribbon Journal	75	1 25
St. Nicholas (Scribner)	3 00	4 00
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 75
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 50	2 50
Phrenological Journal	1 50	2 50
The Nursery	1 50	2 75
American Bee Journal	2 00	3 25
Appleton's Journal	3 00	4 00
Andrews' Bible	1 00	2 50
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 25	3 50
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 75
Brainard's Musical World	1 50	2 75
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00	4 00
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 75
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	3 25
Scribner's Monthly	4 00	4 75
Art Interchange	2 00	3 00

In making this proposition we stipulate that we get credit for the name of one subscriber to THE BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, not even to the same Postoffice and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer.

BOOKS! BOOKS

During the past four years we have mailed to the readers of the BLADE more than 100,000 books. As these books have cost the purchaser not more than half the regular price, and sometimes not one-third price, we have never had a complaint. In fact, so pleased is the purchaser, that they invariably follow with frequent orders. This season we propose to sell books cheaper than ever, for the reason that we have on hand some 25,000 books which must be closed out, in order that we may make room for books of our own publication. As the list of titles are too large to publish in the BLADE, we shall prepare a catalogue for free distribution among those who apply for them. We, however, announce below a small list of rare bargains, and will from time to time change the list:

The greatest bargain we have to offer for a single book, is "Bible Biography." (A full description advertised elsewhere.) This is a $3.00 subscription book, finely illustrated, containing some 600 pages, and which we mail post-paid for $1.25. An elegant book for a Christmas present.

Another great bargain is "Chambers Encyclopedia." We have only about a dozen sets of them, the large cloth bound Edinburg edition, regular price $40, and we will send a set by express for only $15. It is important that an order be sent soon, as we cannot supply at this price after these few sets are gone.

The following $1.75 cloth bound novels we are mailing postpaid at 50 cents each, and they will soon be gone:

"Lady Lenore," "All for Her," "All for Him," "Checkmate" "Peerless Cathleen," "St. Peter's Bride," "Cruel as Fate," "Revers," "Flame Harmonia," "City of Sin Ministro," "Richard Vandermark," "Bitterwood," "Innocents from Abroad," "Ghim'sDream," "Another Man's Wife," "Milly Darrell," "Led Astray," "Two Fair Women," "Love and Marriage," "Verdant Green," and "Shiftless Folks."

The following cloth-bound books we are mailing post-paid for 75 cents: "He or I," a story of the East; "Tuat Comic Primer," a humorous primer; "Rice's Poems," a book of poems; "Annals of a Baby," a story; "Me," a story; "Our Artist in Spain and Cuba," comic illustrations of travel; "That Charming Evening," a book of evening games and pastimes; "Dental Economy," a treatise on the teeth, and a large number of paper novels at 15 cents, which regularly sell for 50 cents.

The following are bargains, post-paid, by mail: "Tourist's Guide in Great Britain," 75 cents; "Great and Eccentric Characters," $1.50; Baron Munchausen," 75 cents; "Geological Sketches," 50 cents; "Gulliver's Travels," 50 cents; "War Tiger and White Elephant," 75 cents; "Good Things," an illustrated book for children, $1.50.

The following list of miscellaneous books we mail postpaid at prices named in the last column, and they are rare bargains:

Title.	Regular Price.	Our Price.
Tennyson	$1 50	75
Pope's Poems	1 50	75
Byron's Poems	1 50	75
Cowper's Poems	1 50	75
Hilton's Poems	1 50	75
Rogers' Poems	1 50	75
Moore's Poems	1 50	75
Thoppen's Poems	1 50	75
Favorite Fairy Tales	1 50	75
Dickens' Twice Told Tales	1 50	75
Private Life of a King	1 50	75
Transatlantic Sketches	1 75	75
Normandy Picturesque	1 25	50
Artists and Arabs	1 25	50
Mysteries of Wall street	1 75	75
Attic to Cellar	1 25	50
In the World	1 75	50
Every Day	1 75	50
Free Masonry in England	2 00	75
Lavinia	1 75	50
The Nabob	1 75	50
Dead Marquis	1 50	50
Forney in Europe	1 75	75
Winter Evening Stories	1 75	50
Sorry Her Lot	1 75	50
Birds of Feather	1 75	50
Parodies	1 75	50
Chess Congress	1 75	50
Westward by Rail	1 75	50
Lady Willoughby	50	50
Every Day	1 50	50
Letters from Europe	1 75	50
Twice Taken	1 75	50
Peter Cravitt	1 50	50
Studies of Paris	1 50	50
Behind the Bars	1 50	50
Sanford and Merton	1 75	75
Her Sacrifice	1 75	75
Electric Bath	1 50	50
Family Doctor	3 00	1 00
Ladies' Medical Guide	3 00	1 50
Inner Home	1 50	50
Pearl of Great Price	1 00	50
Dress Reform	1 50	50
English Constitution	2 00	50
Religion of Evolution	1 75	50
The Open Door	1 50	50
Farmer Job	2 00	1 00
Dagentree Grange	1 50	50
Only Caprice	1 75	50
Picture from Sicily	3 00	1 00
The Last Tournament	1 00	25
Byron's Life	3 00	1 00
Bismarck	3 00	1 50
Bible Dictionary	1 00	1 50
Postmaster War	2 00	75
Brooklyn Scandal	3 00	1 00
The Gladiators	1 50	50
Two Hemispheres	1 50	50
Southwestern Africa	80	50
Scots	2 00	25

NASBY PAMPHLETS.

Nasby as a Banker, by Nasby.
The Democratic John Bunyan, by Nasby.
Sent by mail for 10 cents each.
Diary of an Office Seeker, 15 cents.
Or the three pamphlets, 30 cents.
For any of the above books, address

THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

THE CHEAPEST BOOKS YET OFFERED.

The following list of Books are Juveniles, all new, the regular retail price of which are $1.50. They are just the thing to present your children for Holiday presents. We have decided to offer them to the readers of the BLADE, post-paid by mail, **at the extremely low price of 40 cents each, or four for $1.50.** Every family should order four of them for the young people. Send your orders at once, as the stock will last but a short time. They are nice cloth bound books, and the binding alone cost all we ask for the whole book. The titles are:

Famous Fairy Tales.	The Three Brothers.
All for the Best.	Leading Strings to Knowledge.
The Golden Bird.	Tales of Adventure.
Dickens' Little Folks.	The Crickets' Friend.
Shoes of Fortune.	Snip and Whip.
Dream of Little Tuk.	Dagentree Grange.
Little Mach Girl.	Pleasant Hours.
The Ugly Duck.	The Old Bible.
The Pretty Plain.	Among the Birds.
Simple Susan.	
Brave Little Tailor.	

THE BLADE,
[TOLEDO, O.

AMERICA'S PLUNGER.

Mr. Walton's Arrival with Half a Million of Winnings.

How He Won His Title—75,000 Pounds Sterling Ahead on "Fox-hall" Alone—His Tilt with Sir John Astley—Not a Chicken, but a Hawk.

New York Sun.

Mr. F. Theodore Walton, whose betting exploits in England have gained for him a world wide fame as the "American Plunger," strode into the St. James Hotel, of which he is the proprietor, last night, an hour after the steamship "Germanic" brought him into port. He retired to a private room, but soon emerged, and was occupied with handshaking. Although he said the ship was a day overdue, and that for five days the passengers could not go on the deck at all, he looked as fresh and well as his friends had ever seen him. He is about the average hight and of stout build. He has a large, frank face, blue eyes, and a big blonde mustache, and looks 10 years younger than he is. He is probably at the middle age. Last night he was well but plainly dressed, and his clothes set on him as clothes are apt to set on a rounded figure, and on a man who, like Mr. Walton, appears not to trouble himself about them.

"Mr. Walton, what is a plunger?" was the first question an interviewer put to him.

"Plunger," said he, "is an English expression, applied to a man who lays down large sums of money in sporting affairs. People don't bet in England as they do here. They bet small sums. I suppose the average bets of wealthy English people are of £50 and £100. There are only two or three persons who bet as high as £1,000, and I bet many thousands on a single event."

"Was the word plunger invented to suit your performances or are you not the first man who ever bore that title?"

"Oh no," Mr. Walton said; "there have been other plungers. There was the Marquis of Hastings, you know."

"If it is a fair question; how much English money did you win?"

"I won £93,000, or about $465,000. I won £75,000 on Foxhall alone, in three races—the Grand Duke Michael, the Cesarewitch, and the Cambridgeshire. I won £9,000 on Iroquois in the St Leger, but lost £5,000 on him in the Champion ship for all ages' race, won by Ben d'Or. I lost and won at a great many odd races, which squared one another outside of my principal winnings. I won £10,400 on Rothschild's mare Nellie at Newmarket, and I won on two of Sir John Astley's horses—£5,000 on Lagarto and £4,700 on his Medicus after the tiff he had with me."

"Did you go over there expecting to be the 'plunger' that you became?"

"Not at all. I was over there in the Spring, and I came home and staid here about two months. I bet while I was here, and won about $85,000. I went back because I was subject to bay fever, and incidentally, while I was in England, I put down some money, that was all. It has been stated that I am an adept at cards. I am not. I am simply a business man, and I do not want my outside operations of this kind heralded about any more than any other man. I speak of them now because they have been a common topic, and they may as well be put straight. In England I was alone in whatever I did, and I acted on my best judgment. It is not true that I always bet on American horses, as you have seen in the instances I have mentioned. I put my money on the American horses only when I thought they could win. I tried to keep thoroughly posted about the horses, and bet accordingly.

"My giving money to jockeys has been the subject of talk. They did not like it over there. The bookmakers did not like it, and some of the newspaper men and the sporting men seemed to think it not right. I never denied it. I have more than once given as high as £500 to a jockey, but always on condition that he won. It would have been a very different if I had paid him to lose, but I never did. Why shouldn't I do so? Suppose you had £20,000 on a horse. Couldn't you afford to give £100 or even £500 to protect yourself, especially if you thought it might be an object to the jockey to lose if you didn't pay him something?

"I did my betting entirely with the bookmakers. Over there the bookmakers are very rich. They are the hawks and the public are the chickens. They don't like me because I was not a chicken. I was a hawk among them, and that upset their calculations. Then, again, they could not understand how anybody could lay down such sums of money. They were not used to it."

"Did you bet with others—with private persons?"

"No, not at all. I would not have got my money if I had, but the bookmakers were good if I had a million or two."

"You spoke of your trouble with Sir John Astley; how was that?"

"Oh, I don't know what the matter was with him, except jealousy and envy. I had done him one or two favors before he quarreled with me. They have got nothing to do with the matter, but I'll tell you what they were, so that you can see how we stood. Last Spring Sir John Astley wanted to back a horse in a race at Windsor. The betting was four to one at the time. Sir John Astley was too late, and I heard him regretting that he was so late. I asked him how much he wanted to lay, and he said 200. I said, 'All right; I'll lay 800 to 200.' He declared to me and to others that he considered this generous behavior on my part. I turned around and laid 400 to get it back. Later, at Doncaster, I backed his horse 'Zimoni' and got 10 to 1, 9 to 1, 8 to 1, 7 to 1, 6 to 1, and 5 to 1. Sir John Astley came too late to back his horse at the long odds and asked me if he could have some. I gave him 2,000 to 200; then had 400 myself at 5 to 1. Astley knew he could have any part of my book at any time when he had a horse of his own in the race. At Newmarket he came too late again at the race where 'Medicus' ran, and he walked over to me in the 'third cage' and asked me, 'Why in —— don't you stay in your own bloody country?'

"'Sir John,' said I, 'I supposed this was a free country, and when the numbers go up it's public property. You knew you could have any part of my book that you wanted.'

"'Oh, d——n you and your bloody book,' said Sir John: 'take yourself and your book back to your d——d bloody country!'

"I have never spoken to him since, and would not now, any more than to a dog."

"But how did the public take your operations?"

"Why, you never saw anything like it," Mr. Walton said, more as one tells a strange experience than like a boastful man. "They went wild about it. They made a regular curiosity of me. Why, I have stepped out of a hotel and found 500 people outside waiting to get a glimpse of me. And it was so in the railway stations and everywhere. As I passed among these people I could hear them talking about 'the plunger,' and pointing me out to one another. They could not understand how a man could lay such large sums at a time on a horse race.

"I had been over there in the Spring, you know," Mr. Walton continued, "and had won £6,000 on 'Iroquois' and £11,000 on 'Peter' in the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot, and all this had become known, so that the papers talked about me, and the people took an interest in the subject."

A Healthy State.

People are constantly changing their homes from East to West, and from North to South, or vice versa, in search of a healthy State. If they would learn to be contented and to use the celebrated Kidney Wort when sick they would be much better off. The whole system can be kept in a healthy state by this simple but effectual remedy.—See large adv.

A SOUTHERN ROMANCE.

The Heroine the Daughter of an Ante-Bellum Cabinet Officer.

New Orleans Democrat.

Toward the close of Pierce's Administration society in Washington was much agitated and interested by a brilliant marriage of a member of the Cabinet who then enjoyed a world wide fame as financier and political economist.

This was Robert J. Walker, a man of remarkable intellectual acuteness, great research and indefatigable industry.

There was no lovelier or more attractive young woman than his daughter. Her mother, a lineal descendant from Benjamin Franklin, had contributed, by her talents and charms largely to the success of her husband in politics, law and social advancement. The happy bridegroom on this occasion was a young naval officer of one of the oldest Creole families of Louisiana.

The marriage ceremonies were of the most brilliant character. The President, every member of the cabinet, the foreign ministers, the senators in line, all the aristocracy of Washington, attended, blessed and were entranced by the happy scenes of a marriage that seemed so congenial, suitable and felicitous.

After their marriage the young couple went on a grand tour to Europe, and took up their residence in Paris, where they sojourned for some months. Their means were ample and their circle of friends and associates were of the highest social class. And so for some years the course of their marriage life ran smoothly, until disasters, political, sectional and financial, fell upon them and their families. At the breaking out of the civil war, Robert J. Walker attached himself to the fortunes of the North and became a bitter enemy of the Southern struggle for independence. His son-in-law was compelled, by every obligation and honor, State pride and duty to the ancient family of which he was the member, to identify himself with the South.

The consequent alterations and discord led to their permanent separation. The young wife retired with her child to the mother and family in Philadelphia, and there resided for several years in seclusion. In the meantime Mr. Robert J. Walker had lost by the investment in a railroad enterprise the large fortune he had acquired by his professional success, and at his death left his family in narrow circumstances. His widowed daughter despite her extreme reserve, could not fail to attract the attention, sympathy and interest of the friends of the father and mother. Many advances were made by gentlemen of wealth and prominence to engage her favorable consideration of proposals of marriage.

She resisted for some time all such advances. At last, however, her friends and society were astonished by the report that she had accepted the hand of a gentleman distinguished in the professional and political world, but cursed with a deformity and mutilation as repulsive and revolting as that of the veiled Mokanna of Moore's Lalla Rookh. In boyhood he had fallen into the fire on his face, and so burned it as to present even now, in advanced age, a most pitiable and hideous aspect.

Those who are accustomed to make Summer visits and sojourns to Long Branch have not failed to observe in the parlors of the West End hotel on the promenades and drives of that delightful resort, the unhappy victim of this cruel misfortune, in a stout gentleman of good figure of dignified and graceful carriage, but with a face so blurred, seared and distorted as almost to conceal and abolish all human resemblance, and repel with disgust all advance to closer observation and acquaintance. Upon that gentleman's arms leans a lovely woman, whose pale face still retains the most refined and beautiful expression, and whose harmonious features and lithe and graceful figure may be quickly recognized as those of the beautiful Miss Walker, who 25 years before had enthralled all beholders and given her the unquestioned title to the sweetest and prettiest girl in Washington City.

The married attention of the brilliant company at the West End, through which they passed, and the eagerness of all persons to exchange courtesies and engage in conversation with the gentleman and lady, the attention and respect with which everything which fell from the gentleman was received by all listeners betoken the high consideration in which he was held. To draw him into conversation and drink in every utterance appeared to be the ambition of every one.

"Who is that couple?" would be the natural inquiry of all strangers; "that terribly mutilated and disfaced gentleman and that unhappy daughter who hangs upon his arm." The ready answer would be, that gentleman is the ablest, most eloquent and impressive lawyer and orator of Philadelphia, who for many years has led the bar, and is the most agreeable and entertaining gentleman of the very polished society of that refined City. The lady is the daughter of Robert J. Walker, so distinguished in our political and financial history. The gentleman is spoken of as a prominent candidate for the position of Attorney General, and as likely to secure that high office should the opposition to Howe, being developed, prove successful.

It is useless to groan with rheumatism when a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil will cure it, as everybody knows.—*Columbus (O.) Daily Times.*

EUROPEAN BARBERS AT WORK.

Experience of a Man who was Shaved in Seven Kingdoms.

W. A. Croffutt's Naples Letter.

I have now been shaved in seven Kingdoms, and in six languages. They all perform the ceremony differently. But they all, from Scotland to Naples, insist on seating you in a plain, straight chair, and bending your head over back till your spine howls in agony. But they agree in another custom: they never wash off the soap put on. But they bring you a bowl of water, hold it under your chin as you are leaning back, and insist on your washing your own face then and there. If you object to the attitude, they shrug all the upper part of themselves and sling a disdainful smile at you. If you comply, little rivulets run pleasantly down inside your shirt, and some of the soap they have generously swoggled into your ears gets into your stockings.

I have seen no barber wash his victim's face since I landed at Glasgow. Prices vary. In London they charge a shilling (25 cents) for a shave; in Naples they will, for 50 centimes (10 cents), shave you, cut your hair, wash your face and hands, curl your eyebrows, and wax your mustache till you look like Victor Emanuel, and can pass for a prince on any of the side streets. Yesterday I was shaved for 10 centimes—about two American cents—but I took the balance out in garlic, of which I had a generous bath in the form of respiration. In Verona, the city of the loved and loving Juliet, the barber asked me if I would have my feet washed and my toenails cut? That, certainly, is going to extremes.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Indispensable.

I could not do without Horsford's Acid Phosphate in my practice. It is the best medicine I have used in 25 years.
H. J. WELLS, M. D.
Hendersonville, Tenn.

She Smoked.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Bah!" he exclaimed, with an expression of great disgust, after kissing his wife, "I do believe you've been smoking cigarets—cheap and nasty ones at that."

"It's only to true," she replied, nonchalantly, "I took them out of the bundle you brought home last night."

Throat and Lung Diseases.

Dr. Robert Hunter's new pamphlet on the proper treatment of the Throat and Lungs, with directions for diet, price 25 cents, will be sent free to those requiring advice. Address Dr. R. Hunter, 103 State street, Chicago.

RUSSIA SALVE is the universal remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and flesh wounds.

AN OUTLAW'S STORY.

The Travels and Bloody Deeds of the Williams Brothers.

Interview with Ed. Maxwell the Night Before the Lynching.

Special to Chicago Times.

St. Paul, Nov. 24.—In the light of the lynching of Ed. Maxwell of "Williams brothers" notoriety, at Duran, yesterday afternoon, the story of the desperado's life as detailed to Mr. E. R. Johnston, of the Pioneer Press staff, is of intense interest. The scene of the story was the rude jail at Durand; the time from 9 o'clock until nearly dawn of the fateful day. The man in the adjoining cell was a noisy lunatic. The witnesses were Henry Coleman, brother of the murdered man and a Mr. Carpenter and the reporter, Mr. Johnston, who thus describes the event:

The scene was a strange one. I threw myself down on the bed. Maxwell dragged his chair close to the side of it and rested his handcuffs on the edge. Coleman leaned at the foot where he could listen, and Carpenter was tipped back in a chair in the further corner. Every now and then the meaningless whisper of the demented fellow within a few feet of us punctured the conversation, and at times we would hear a hoot or a yell from the few curiosity mongers yet lingering in the jail yard. To tell a tithe of what he told would take up too many columns. I can only dwell on he more salient adventures. He first told me of

THE DEATH OF THE COLEMAN BOYS,

substantially as in my former dispatch, and went on to say they did not know who they were killing until July 30, when Lon stole some food from a pantry and put it in an old copy of the Pioneer Press, in which was an account of the affair. He ended by saying: "The Colemans were the gritties men and had the most sand of any that ever stood up before us. They were too gritty for their own good."

"Tell me of your travels after you crossed the Mississippi at Maiden Rock," I asked.

"Well, we went due west, or maybe a little north of west, and got out near Breckenridge. We traveled mostly nights, but some days, and, as we were skilful burglars (no statement was made with the utmost nonchalance) we did not have much trouble in getting all we wanted to eat. If there was any money handy, of course we took that, but we let horses alone. To take them would sick up too much hullabaloo to suit us just then. We saw a good many people, but did not have to make any bluffs. If we saw any men coming, we

THREW OUR PIPES INTO THE LONG GRASS,

and sometimes crouched there ourselves. What Powas did we pass? Indeed, I can't tell you the names of them. You bring a map of Minnesota and Iowa the next time you come, and maybe I can trace out our route, pretty near, at any rate. At last we got into a heavily wooded country, and where there were lots of lakes, more than I ever saw anywhere before. One of the highest was called Leech lake, and on its banks we camped for a long time hunting and fishing. We did not have a bad time till Lon got the fever. He was terribly sick with it for two weeks, and I thought he was going to die lots of times, but I pulled him through. I tell you Lon's all broke up, and it's not his hard times but his grief for his wife that's done it. I don't want to say it from vanity, because she was my sister in law, but she was

A MIGHTY NICE GIRL,

and her death nearly drove Lon crazy. We never went near her grave that he did not sit there for an hour. Of course I'd go with him for company, and once I had to keep guard with a cocked rifle. I heard Lon say once: 'What did they take a quart of blood from my wife for?' And another time, when I asked him for his knife to cut a hole in a strap, I looked up in time to see his eyes glaring at me like a tiger, and his knife in his hand ready to strike. I called to him and he drew his hand across his eyes and kind of sighed, and then said: 'Is that you, Ed? I thought it was one of them doctors.'"

"When did you leave Leech Lake?"

"I don't remember exactly. The fact is, we suffered so with our wounds and traveled so much at night, and in such out-of-the-way places, that I got kind of mixed up about localities, and maybe my story won't always seem like a straight-out one, but I mean to tell the truth, as near as I can get at it. I guess it must have been along about the last of last October when we struck south and

HEADED FOR SIOUX CITY.

We were good walkers, and we traveled some day-time—when we were in the open, that is. Do you know, I'd a thousand times rather be on a prairie and be pursued than in a wood. Lon and I can shoot straight for a long distance, and out in an open country we'd surprise some of our pursuers, while in the woods they might surprise us, and any hour could always keep under cover easy enough. We burgled [he word is his own] a good many houses, just to get the newspapers and see what was going on. When we got to Sioux City we skirted the town and struck for the railroad south of it. We partly walked and partly stole rides on night trains to Omaha, and that was the way we did when we got into Nebraska. We walked right through the principal streets of Omaha, and I carried the guns while Lon lugged the blankets. No one noticed us at all. They are used to Winchesters, but in the upper part of the country every fool wanted to know about the new fangled shooters; where we got them, how they worked, and a lot of such stuff as that. I never suspected Killian at the farm house where we were captured. If I had I'd have shot Gus, the man he had with him, and Lon could have killed the other fellow. The Sheriff wasn't around, so far as I knew. I think Lon did all he could to help me. He's a mighty good shot, but he missed Killian because he came on him in a hurry and it was the dark of the morning. The fellows while they had me down

BEAT MY HANDS TERRIBLY

with the butt end of a revolver. Look at these scars. I am surprised the wounds healed up so quick."

He showed me the freshly-healed scars of a number of ugly-looking cuts, principally on his left hand. "See here, Ed, aren't you telling me a good many crooked stories?" Weren't you and Lon in Illinois lately?" I asked this with a little nervousness as to the way he would take it. He raised his handcuffs slightly, looked me straight in the eyes, as he always did when talking, and, resting the irons on my breast, said solemnly: "As sure as you feel the weight of these on you, so sure am I telling you the exact truth. You asked me yesterday if Lon or I killed the Sheriff of Calhoun County. I don't know where that County is. I haven't been in Illinois since the Coleman affair, and I never knew about the racket until I read it in a paper after I was captured. Lon and I had

A GOOD DEAL OF FUN

in Illinois, near Smithfield once. We stole a couple of horses and got some harness and a buggy from another barn. The man that lost the buggy made an awful row and followed us. We were lunching when he caught sight of us. He ran back, and presently I saw a whole mob coming down the road, some armed with pitchforks, some with clubs; and one fellow with a big rock. When they got within 30 rods of us I took a revolver in each hand, leaped into the road and gave a yell. You should have seen those fellows run. But Lon covered the fellow with a rock with his revolver, and made him come clear up to us and tell us how far it was to a town that we wanted to reach. We did that sort of thing so often, with Sheriffs and officers mostly, that we began to think we

COULD NOT BE CAPTURED,

or that we were the only brave men in the world. No, it was not reading dime novels or such stuff that started us on the road. It was just what I've told you—our luck in standing off so many who had a right to be brave."

Maxwell had the poorest opinion possible of Deputy Sheriff Keight, and to Coleman and to me always spoke of him as 'Grandmother" Knight. He further said that since he had known Henry Coleman he the more regretted that it was not Knight instead of Henry's brothers who tried to take them. Speaking of his life as a whole, Ed said: "Why, when you write up that book, I'll tell you more adventures than you ever dreamed of; how I've been shot at and how I've shot at folks—never unless they attacked me first though—and how I've made Sheriffs hold up their hands, dance jigs, and such rackets as that. I look on my life as if it were a profession. I believe in religion,—believe in it hard,—but I'd rather have my Winchester."

During the latter part of the conversation he was walking up and down. Suddenly he stopped and said to me: "You don't think I'm walking about because I'm nervous, do you? I never felt less like it in my life. I don't feel a bit afraid, and, really, this is honest. It is a sort of relief to be captured and free from that everlasting hunted feeling, that glancing at every fellow with one eye, while you look at your pistol with the other. I was getting mighty tired of that sort of thing, though of course I fought hard against being taken. Now, I know I'm in a mighty ticklish place. I know that as well or better than you do, but I don't believe they can rightfully convict me, for I shot in self defense. I would get a lawyer, but I have a deathly fear of a snide attorney. I'll wait until I find who's really a good one."

FOR THE LADIES.

Gray squirrel is a favorite fur for lining cloaks, jackets and dolmans. It will supersede the white and black.

The rule forbidding the employment of married women as teachers in the Chicago schools has been cancelled.

If the good all die young, heaven must be full of good servant girls. There are none on earth.—*Salem Sunbeam.*

Sallie Williams, an Oregon girl of 18, shot a man the other day for patting her on the head. Oregon is no place for a man to feel fatherly.

"I declare," said Julia, "you take the words right out of my mouth." "No wonder; they are so sweet," said Henry. The day was set that evening.

Young lady, examining some bridal veils:—"Can you really recommend this one?" Overzealous shopman—"Oh, yes, miss! It may be used several times."

Pet dogs are not so greatly in favor with the ladies as they were. But where they remain favorites otter-hounds and turnsprits are superseding pugs and terriers.

One of the boys sadly exclaims: "Many a man, after marriage, wishes he had one-tenth of the money he fooled away on the other girls, to buy a baby-carriage with."

Mrs. Springgun was boasting of her new house. The windows, she said, were all stained. "That's too bad! But won't turpentine or benzine wash it off?" asked the good Mrs. Oldbody.

The Rev. Mr. Piper was once called upon to marry a man to his fourth wife. As he approached the couple, he said: "Please kneel." The man, wiped down his chair a moment, and finally spoke: "We've usually set!"

New York is enforcing a law against young men sending their wives back to their parents to be supported. Something new turns up every day to brush the roseate hue and gaudy glitter from the face of matrimony.

The retort courteous: He (after proposing and being rejected)—"I suppose in the end you will be marrying some idiot of a fellow—" She (breaking in)—"Excuse me, if I meant to do that I should have accepted your offer." (Silence.)

"Tommy," said a mother to her seven-year old boy, "you must not interrupt me when I am talking with ladies. You must wait till we stop, and then you can talk." "But you never stop," retorted the boy.—*Glasgow Evening Times.*

Homer, Ill., had a female barber, and instead of whooping around and raising Bob Ingersoll's no-such-place about it, the women quietly raised a purse of $400 and gave it to an old back to marry the shaveress and take her away.

Mlle. de Bois Guilbert a young French lady who claims to be a lineal descendant of the unpleasant Templar who plays so prominent a part in "Ivanhoe," is about to be married to M. Buffet, nephew of the former President of the French Assembly.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is mentioned as the possessor of $150,000—all earned by her own charming voice. Among her treasures is one of the most perfect emeralds in the world; it weighs 28 carats, and is valued at $50,000. It was bought at the sale of Queen Isabella's jewels in Paris.

"Don't you think white gloves make one's hands look awfully big?" asked Angelina, holding out her gloved hands. "Is it the gloves that make them look so large?" asked Mary quite carelessly. When Angelina got alone that evening she confidentially remarked to herself that somebody or other was a hateful thing.

The wife of Sen. Jones, of Nevada, is said to be uncommonly accomplished. She speaks several languages perfectly, and has translated from the French various solid books on financial subjects. It is reported that much of the Senator's exact information is due to the assistance of his wife, who looks up authorities for him.

One of the most fashionable New York amusements is "a horse hop;" that is, some society woman engages the riding grounds and horses, and then invites 25 or 50 of her friends to be present. Two or three hours are spent in cantering, galloping and dancing quadrilles on horseback and then the guests adjourn to the house of their hostess, where they find an elegant supper.

What is a mouche, is asked. It's an audacious accessory which sets off and adds a piquant charm to a toilette, like the patch of black velvet formerly near the dimples on the faces of court ladies. Mouches, too, are the Noah's ark jewelry, portes-bonheur, brooches in the shape of crabs or monkeys, ear rings simulating the owl or the cockatoo, or butterflies.

An acquisition to party costumes—when the wearer has pretty arms and neck—are birds or doves perched on the neck or shoulderstraps; these are fastened in such a manner that they look as if they had stopped in their flight to find a resting place and had been imprisoned there. Jewel-eyed spiders and scorpions also occupy the same position on the fair wearer.

Just before her marriage to Mohammed Bey, the Sultan's sister Stella exhibited her trousseau, which filled two large halls. The dresses were made on the model of a pattern dress from Paris, and were of satins and brocades in gorgeous tints, enriched with gold and silver embroidery. There was no lace at all, and no bonnets or hats, but plenty of feathers and flowers and gloves. The lingerie was all of fine silk, and many of the dresses were decollete.

The ladies are coming to the front as bankers. Mrs. John Burson, of Manola, is a Director and virtually President of the First National Bank at Muncie, Ind.; Mrs. N. C. Williams is President of the State National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Jennie Coombs is Cashier of Brown & Coomb's Bank at Middleville, Mich.; Miss Sarah Dick is Cashier of the First National Bank of Huntington, Ind.; Miss A. M. King is Cashier of the banking house of Springer & Noyes, White Cloud, Kan.; and Mrs. M. H. Cowden carries on a banking business in her own name at Forest Hill, Cal.

Mistaken.

An American who started to ride from Colima to Manzanillo, in Mexico, was stopped on the highway by a well-armed bandit.

"Pardon, señor," exclaimed the latter, "but I perceive that you have my coat on. Will you have the kindness to remove it?"

The American produced a six-shooter, and, cocking it, replied:

"Señor, I am of the opinion that you mistaken about that coat."

On closer observation I perceive I am," the bandit answered, and disappeared in the wood.

The quieting, rest-procuring qualities, as well as the far-reaching and powerful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral render it the very best remedy known for lung disease.

THE Dover Egg Beater is advertised in our columns. Notice the extraordinary warrant. The manufacturers mean every word of it.

IN MORMONDOM.

A Woman Before the "High Council"

Salt Lake Tribune.

Last Friday evening, Mrs. Graves, a Mormon woman, living in Salt Lake was cited to appear before the High Council to answer certain vague and ill defined charges lodged against her by her husband. Mr. Graves had the Council well in hand, and although the poor woman made a gallant defense, she had no more show of justice than a sheep tried by a jury of Siberian wolves. On entering the Council Chamber she was confronted by 12 grizzly bearded old fathers of the church, whose duties, while in the session, consist in looking wise and terrible.

Mr. Graves was also present, cited to appear on counter charges, preferred by his wife.

The substance of the matter was that Mr. Graves was tired of his wife, with whom he had lived 17 years and was anxious to take other wives into the family, younger and more comely than the present Mrs. Graves. The woman stated to the Council that for some time past her husband had utterly neglected to support his family. She had five children who were compelled to live with her in two small rooms, while her husband was off spending his money, generally enjoying himself. He had refused to support her ever since she had refused to consent to his marrying more wives. She had married him in the States, and after coming out here and bearing two children she discovered that he had a wife and nine children in England and another wife and several children in the States. On several occasions, when he was broke, he would come home to sleep, lying on the floor rolled up in a pair of blankets.

At this point, David O. Calder, one of the High Council, remarked: "If you would sleep on the floor and allow him to sleep on the bed, you might possibly gain his sympathy."

"Yes," retorted the woman, who did not fear to speak even before such an august body as the Council, "if I fed him cream for a year or two, about half an inch thick, he might some day take a notion to give me a sip of some skimmed milk."

The Council then proceeded to reprimand Mrs. Graves for her obdurate conduct, while Mr. Graves talked meekly about doing everything which the Council would direct, for, said he, "I am as good a Latter-Day Saint as lives in Salt Lake." The fact that he had a miscellaneous assortment of wives in various parts of the world, and wanted some more in Salt Lake, had its proper weight with the Council, and they stood by the "good Latter-Day Saint," and granted the woman no redress. Angus Cannon read her a lecture on her duties as a submissive and obedient wife, and gave her to understand that she must do exactly as her husband wanted her.

Mrs. Graves replied that she had fulfilled in all respects all of the duties she owed to her husband, but that when he refused to support her and wanted to become a polygamist it was a little more than she proposed to stand, and she would have nothing more to do with her fraud of a husband, backed up by a fraud of a church. Notwithstanding her bold stand in the defense of the rights of her womanhood, she passed through the ordeal of the Council sitation, got out of the place alive, and snaps her fingers in the face of the church doctrine of polygamy—a doctrine which she never heard of till she reached Salt Lake. She is now living in the Ninth Ward, trying to support five children, while her husband, who is a most excellent Latter-Day Saint, absolutely refuses to take any hand in assisting his family.

THE RULER OF THE GREAT NAVEE

And His Code of Signals for the Elevator.

Washington Capitol.

One of the most valuable reforms in our naval regulations, next to a discovery of a navy itself, has just been introduced by Sec. Hunt. In some way or another His Magnificence must have been outraged on his journey from the ground floor to his room in the elevator. So he promulgated a solemn ukase that was to govern the managing editor of the elevator in his duties. Three bells meant that the Honorable Secretary was waiting conveyance; two bells that some bureau chief wanted a raise, and one bell that some common, low born civilian desired to ascend. The third clause in this valuable document reads:

All calls will be answered promptly—that of the Secretary having preference, and chiefs of bureaus next; and the movement of the elevator for the time being will be governed by them regardless of its other occupants."

It will be noticed that there is no provision in this catalog for the Admirals—a serious omission for they form the bulk of the navy of the United States, and are thicker in

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in mechanical construction. We are willing to accord all our readers an opportunity to seek and secure the former, but we have not the type or money for publishing algebraic problems or diagrams.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to the Department every week, and they cannot be allowed to introduce his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the interest of the great.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is almost impossible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to remember that if they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the question was unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We cannot request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing inquiries or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

L. E. G., Peoria, Ill.: Address F. A. Warner, Saint Ceglinaw, Mich.

Subscriber, Medicine Lodge, Kan.: Address Col. A. F. B. ckwell, Cleveland, O.:

Inquirer, Pueblo, Col.: Address J. C. Shattuck, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Denver, Col.

Subscriber, Elkton, Colo.:
Is there a premium offered for silver dimes coined in the year 1859?

No.

S. D., Deerville, O.: The lands offered for sale by railroad companies are usually good. Illinois and Kansas, of the Western States, lead in agricultural production.

W. R. F., Palestine, Pa.: R. P. Gamble, 621 South Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo., is a coin and stamp dealer. Any bookstore can procure you a similar portrait of Garfield.

S. P. P., St. Albans, Me.: You should correspond with the Land Commissioners of the different railroads. You can learn the address by application at any railroad office.

G. A. B., Evanston, Ill.:
Can you inform me through your columns what is said to our Union can boast of having the prettiest women?

We believe each State and Territory boasts of having the prettiest women and bravest men.

Truth Seeker, Wilson, Kan.:
What is the significance attaching to the term "Bohemian," as frequently used by the press?

It is usually meant to describe a restless, roving adventurer in literature—at home wherever his hat (if he has one) is laid off.

M. H. (no address): We believe the assertion you quote was made in the Thomas heresy trial, but whether it was founded on fact we have no means of knowing. The prejudice of women speaking in public is fast dying out, and if a woman has anything worth saying she should say it, without regard to the "teachings" of past ages.

Reader, Cicero, Ind.:
Will you please give an explanation of the so-called "star routes?"

Explained half a dozen times within the last few months. In brief the term star routes means expedited routes—changed from weekly to daily or tri-weekly and three times (***) were used to denote the change asked for.

Subscriber, Burlington, Ia.:
Would you please give through the columns of the WEEKLY BLADE the correct pronunciation of "Arkansas" as decided in the U. S. Court a short time ago?

We are not aware that the matter was ever brought before any court. The Legislature, it is understood, decided that the correct pronunciation is Arkan-saw.

L. G., Knoxville, (no State):
Does Mr. Gen Sherman, under the Indurance of the Pope of Rome, control all the appointments in the army, inasmuch as Sec. Lincoln is a mere figurehead of powerless in her hands?

Mr. Gen Sherman has nothing whatever to do with appointments in the army. The "Pope's influence" does not amount to much at Washington in the matter of appointments.

S. J. T., Emberson, Tex.:
Why is the water used by the citizens of New York called Croton water?

Because it is obtained from Croton River, which, rising in Dutchess County, flows through Putnam and Westchester Counties, and enters the Hudson River about 35 miles above the City. The water is supplied through the Croton aqueduct.

J. C. B., Waynesboro, Pa.:
1. How high is the Palisades above the surface of the water of the Hudson River, and how many miles in length are they? 2. Is it more correct to use small letters instead of capitals to indicate afternoon, thus: p. m., instead of P. M.?

1. From 350 to 500 feet, the range being about 20 miles long. 2. It is a matter of taste. Some authors use capitals, some small capitals, while others use lower case. The indiscriminate use of capital letters is going out of fashion.

M. L. H., Denison, Tex.:
1. What was the origin and time of Thanksgiving Day? 2. What is the meaning of all this talk about Confederate bonds, and how came the money deposited in the banks of England?

1. Answered at length a week or so ago. 2. The Bondholders' Committee say they intend to agitate the subject to obtain the repeal of the constitutional provision preventing the payment by the Southern States of debts contracted during the war. There is no money on deposit in the Bank of England to the credit of the Confederate States.

J. M. L., Fairweather, Ill.:
1. Will you give the forms of each of the governments of Japan? 2. The names and titles of their chief executives. 3. The name of the Emperor of Japan, and the President of Peru.

These questions were all answered in a recent number of the BLADE. If you are a constant reader, and read this department, you could not have failed to see your questions answered. In this connection, we wish to say that many correspondents ask the same questions, and seem to be angry that each one is not answered separately. It is not the desire of the BLADE to neglect any one, but it is a waste of space and time to answer the same questions half a dozen times, simply to gratify personal vanity in seeing initials and postoffice address in print.

J. G., Kobeyville, Col.:
1. How does the Chaplain of the House of Representatives obtain his office? 2. Could not the members of the House do their own praying? 3. I see you have no confidence in Pasteur. I do not mean to say that it will cure hydrophobia. I am induced to believe that it is a preventive of hydrophobia. I have looked through all the dictionaries that I can find, and have found nothing. I did not know but it might be known by some name that I did not understand the terms of.

1. He is elected by the members. 2. The members prefer to hire a man, and have Uncle Sam foot the bill. 3. There is no law prohibiting a person from believing in maidenses, witchcraft, horseshairs turning to snakes, or any other harmless amusement.

R. J. G., Arlington:
Please explain the difference between the Readjusters and Straight Democrats of Virginia as far as paying the State debt.

The Readjusters want West Virginia to pay a portion of the State debt which was contracted before the State was divided; they also propose to "scale" the debt and pay it off. The Funders (Democrats) are somewhat in the position of the fellow in Maine who was in favor of a prohibitory law but "again its enforcement." They profess to be anxious to pay the entire debt, but in all the years since the war have made no effort to reduce it. They would rather owe their creditors forever than cheat them out of a cent.

Subscriber, Curran, Ill.:
From what County and what Nation did capital punishment by hanging originate? Also, what year did it begin?

Hanging as a mode of capital punishment has been in use from time immemorial. In England it was formerly usual for the Court, in passing sentence, to direct the criminal, after execution, to be hung upon a gibbet in chains near the place where the crime was committed; also that the execution take place on the next day but one after receiving sentence, and that his body be delivered to the surgeons to be dissected. These severities were abolished by statutes passed in the reign of William IV. In Blackstone's time there were no fewer than 160 crimes punishable by death.

W. C. S., Beloit, Wis.:
I would like to be informed as to the exact date of the landing of the "Mayflower." On examining two histories we find one states the 9th and the other 4th of December, 1620, as the time that the vessel landed.

Lossing says: "he Mayflower was tossed about the ocean for two long months, and the approach to land was a joyful event to the settlers. Exploring parties were sent out under the lead of Miles Standish, and after many hardships they selected a place for landing. It was on the 22d day of December, 1620, that the Pilgrim Fathers first set foot upon a bare rock upon the bleak coast of Massachusetts Bay, while all around the earth was covered with deep snow. They called the landing place New Plymouth."

D. W. D., Navasota, Pa.:
Who commanded the Noble Six Hundred?

Balaklava was attacked by the Russians, who stormed four redoubts feebly defended by Turkish troops, and captured 11 guns; but after the repulse of their cavalry by the Highlanders, and their defeat by the English heavy brigade, they made no further effort to advance. The Earl of Cardigan, upon an order alleged to have been given by Lord Lucan for the capture of certain Russian guns, led the charge of his light brigade, composed only of about 600 horsemen, against the formidable array of the enemy, his men cutting their way through and back again, under the play of the Russian batteries. The survivors of this brilliant but useless exploit did not exceed 150.

G. W. B. (no address):
Will you please state what the genuine meerschaum pipes are made of and where the material is obtained?

From a peculiar silicated magnesian mineral found in several parts of Europe, but mostly in Greece and Turkey. In the last mentioned country it is extensively used as fullers' earth, but in Austria and Germany it is adapted to the manufacture of pipes, which are prepared for sale by being first soaked in tallow, afterwards in wax, and being finally polished with shavegrass. The true meerschaum always turns from a pure milk-white to a brownish-black color when smoked for some time, by reason of the influence on it of the tobacco oil; and to connoisseurs this is a true criterion between true and false meerschaum, the latter of which is extensively manufactured.

J. C. V., Shaur's Crossing, O.:
Please inform me, through correspondents' column, whether or not the Feast of Tabernacles was a feast of fasting or a feast of feasting?

It was one of the three great festivals of the Jews, observed after harvest, and beginning on the seventh day of the month Tisri. It commemorated God's protecting care over His people while they dwelt in the wilderness. It was also a harvest feast or thanksgiving. It continued eight (among the exiled Jews nine) days, the first and last (in exile the first two and last two) of which were the most important. To the ceremonies of the festival belong the waving toward the four quarters of the world of fine fruits and leafy branches, with the singing of liturgical songs, commonly called, from the repetition of the words *hoshanna* (O save), Hosanna. On the seventh day this was repeated, for the last time, with greater solemnity. During the first seven days the living in booths was obligatory, which is still partially observed by the Jews in most countries. Sacrifices took place in the temple, and in later times also a ceremony of "pouring water" on the sacrifice, and a great illumination of the outer court, with dances by torch-light.

Inquirer, New Salem, Pa.:
What is the origin or the names of the days of the week?

Dion Cassius, in his Roman history, says that were founded upon the names of the seven planets known to the ancient Egyptian astronomers, which they arranged in the order of their distances from the earth, beginning with the most distant: Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the sun, Venus, Mercury, and the moon. According to the ancient astrology each of the planets presided in turn over the successive hours of the day, and each was named from the planet to which its first hour was dedicated. Beginning with Saturn, as the first hour of the first day, and allotting to each hour the planet in the order named, the first hour of the second day, it is found, would fall to the sun, of the third day to the moon, of the fourth to Mars, of the fifth to Mercury, of the sixth to Jupiter, and of the seventh to Venus. The Latins adopted these designations in their names of the days of the week, and modern nations have retained the same terms. The Egyptian week began on Saturday. This day was also the Sabbath of the Jews. Each day being ruled by its particular planet, astrologers assigned to each a particular character; and they may naturally have regarded the day ruled over by Saturn, the most sluggish and gloomy looking of the planets, as the day of rest, when all work would be unfortunate. The Chinese and Tibetans have a week of five days, named after the five elements—iron, wood, water, feathers and earth.

H. T. R., Council Bluffs, Ia.:
How long has England had control of Ireland? Give some particulars of the conquest.

In the 12th century the island was divided into five kingdoms—Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught and Munster—and several petty principalities. In 1151, Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster, having been driven from his throne, fled to England and made an alliance with Henry II. In 1161 the English under Fitzstephen and the Earl of Pembroke (Strongbow) invaded the country; and in 1171 Henry II. landed near Waterford, received the submission of the native princes, and made his son, Prince John, Viceroy. Several Anglo-Norman adventurers established themselves, suppressing the native clans, but in many instances adopting Irish names and manners. Notwithstanding many desperate efforts on the part of native chiefs, descendants of the old Irish families, to liberate themselves, the English power was consolidated, and in 1542 Henry VII. assumed the title of King, instead of Lord of Ireland. Between 1640 and 1656 Cromwell and Ireton reduced the whole island to obedience by a series of victories, oppressions and massacres, still remembered with hatred. In 1790 a great rebellion broke out, which was not suppressed till 100,000 Irish and 20,000 English had lost their lives. In 1800 measures were taken to unite the two countries under one kingdom. Accordingly the two Parliaments passed acts for that purpose, by which the two Kingdoms, at the commencement of the year 1801, were to be styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that 28 Peers, 4 Bishops and 100 Commons of Ireland were to be elected to represent that country in the Imperial Parliament, to be assembled in England, at Westminster.

R. T., Sparta, Ill.:
1. When and where was gold first discovered in the United States? 2. When and where was the first mint established in the United States? 3. What was the first coin issued? 4. What was the denomination of the currency used in the United States before that is present use?

1. Gold was noticed in California in 1577, and in 1847 a statement of it was made in the Merchant's Magazine. It was not till February 9, 1848, however, that particular attention was attracted. On that day a piece of gold was picked up in a mill race by a Hells girl, on a branch of the Sacramento River. The news spread, and the "California gold fever" soon followed. At that time nearly all transportation was by water. 2. The first established by National authority was at Philadelphia; the act authorizing it was passed April 2, 1792. 3. Copper cents, in 1793. In 1794 silver dollars were coined, and in 1796 gold eagles. The Colony of Massachusetts, in 1652, set up a mint in Boston and commenced the coinage of the "pine tree" currency, shillings, sixpences and twopences, and continued to do so for a number of years. The Colonists were forced to use as money wampum, musket balls, beaver skins, tobacco, corn and beans, and in fact to resort to general barter. The currency of Rhode Island suffered such a depreciation between 1744 and 1749, that while in the former year it required £450 to obtain £100 sterling, in the latter it required £2 830. In 1789 Congress passed an act imposing duties on imports, by which the pound sterling was valued at $4.44. The denomination of the dollar, but this was merely the money of account based upon the Spanish dollar, which had long been in use in the country. Coins from all parts of the world were taken at the custom house at a statutory value. After the mint was put in operation a law was passed permitting the circulation of foreign coins for three years. In 1793 the first bank of the United States was established and remained in existence until the expiration of its charter, March 4, 1811. From the inauguration of the present Government under the Constitution until the late civil war, with the exception of the circulation of the two banks of the United States, the Treasury notes authorized by Congress, in 1812, and the banks of the District of Columbia, the paper money of the country was generally furnished by banks chartered by the several States.

M. J. G., Richmond, Me.:
Will you please tell us through the columns of your paper something about the pyramids of Egypt?

The Egyptian pyramids are sloped or symmetrical mounds placed over the graves or sepulchres of the monarchs or other great personages of the earliest Egyptian dynasties. They are supposed to be 69 in number altogether. The most remarkable are the pyramids of Gizeh. The largest of them is said by Herodotus to have been built by Cheops. According to that ancient writer 100,000 men labored, without intermission, for 20 years in building this enormous mound. In 1776 Savary, the French traveler, inspected the great pyramid. After descending a long passage, which at length became so narrow that he was forced to creep on his hands and knees, he was obliged to ascend in a similar way. Upon traversing this second passage, he came upon a spacious apartment, lined with granite, at the end of which was an empty marble sarcophagus without a lid, while on the floor were scattered fragments of earthen vessels. After exploring another smaller chamber, he emerged and ascended the pyramid on the exterior. He counted about 106 stone steps, varying from two to four feet in hight. According to Herodotus this pyramid was 800 feet high, but modern measurement makes it 460 feet. The two large pyramids were originally covered with white marble. It is generally agreed that the pyramids of the Gizeh group are all of the age of the fourth dynasty, that is, older than 3000 B. C. All the Egyptian pyramids are constructed in a uniform manner. A rectangular sepulchral chamber was first hollowed in the rock, with a passage sufficiently large to admit the sarcophagus, communicating with the surface. A conical course of masonry was erected over this, which served as a nucleous for the pyramid. If the King died during the year, the masonry was covered with a polished casing in the shape of a small pyramid; if the King survived a year, another course of masonry was added to the hight of the nucleous, and the length of the base increased by courses of stones on each side. As long as the King lived, additions on the same plan were made every year. When the King died this ceased; the edifice was closed by filling up the angles of the masonry with smaller stones, placing oblong blocks one upon the other, so as to make a series of steps from the base to the top. A smooth surface was then given to each side of the pyramid, rendering it a perfect triangle, while, owing to each stone overlapping the other, no vertical joint was left.

D. N. G., Godfrey, Kan.:
Please give a brief sketch of the life of Gen. Israel Putnam.

He was the 11th in a family of 12 children, being born January 7, 1718. He was noted in his youth for physical strength and bravery, but he had few educational advantages. On coming of age he bought a farm in Pomfret, Conn., and fixed his residence there. Here occurred his famous encounter with a she-wolf that had for several years preyed upon the flocks of the neighborhood. Having discovered her den, Putnam entered it alone by creeping into a narrow opening, and shot and killed the wolf as she was advancing to attack him. He was then 25 years of age, and the exploit gave him a wide reputation. The next 12 years he spent in farming. In 1755 he was appointed Captain, his company being employed chiefly on special service as rangers. His first expedition was against Crown Point. In 1757 he was commissioned Major. The most important service rendered by him that year was the saving of the powder magazine of Fort Edward, at the conflagration of the barracks. For over an hour he fought the flames, and was severely burned. In 1758, to escape from a strong party of Indians, he descended with a few men the falls of the Hudson at Fort Miller in a bateau. The same year he was surprised and captured by a party of French and Indians. He was bound to a tree, and while in this condition a battle raged around him for an hour. The Indians were finally forced to retreat, but carried Putnam along. Upon stopping, he was again bound to a tree and a fire kindled around him, but his life was saved by the French commander, Molang. He was taken to Montreal, and finally exchanged. In 1759, having meanwhile been made Lieutenant Colonel, he served while been made Lieutenant Colonel, he served under Gen. Amherst. In 1764 he was made Colonel, and at the head of 400 Connecticut men accompanied Col Bradstreet to Detroit, in the Pontiac war. In 1773 he was engaged in the expedition that went up the Mississippi to survey a tract above Natchez for a settlement. In April, 1775, at the alarm occasioned by the battle of Lexington, he left his plow in the field, turned loose the oxen, and rode to Boston in one day, a distance of 64 miles. Learning that the British were besieged in Boston, he went to Hartford, to meet with the Legislature, of which he was a member. By that body he was appointed Brigadier General, and he promptly organized a regiment. The British officers offered him a commission as Major General and a large sum of money, both of which he indignantly rejected. In May he led a battalion of 300 men to Noddle's Island, now East Boston, and burned a British schooner, captured a sloop, killing and wounding 70 of the enemy, and brought off several hundred sheep and cattle. He took a prominent part in fortifying Bunker Hill, and when Washington arrived he was commissioned Major General. He proved an active and efficient commander. In May, 1777 he was ordered to take command in the highlands of New York. While there he sent the following famous reply to Sir Henry Clinton, who claimed a Lieutenant of a tory regiment as an officer in the British service: "Edmund Palmer, as an officer in the enemy's service, was taken as a spy lurking within our lines; he has been tried as a spy, condemned as a spy, and shall be executed as a spy, and the flag is ordered to depart immediately. P. S.—He has been accordingly executed." He was subsequently relieved of his command, but a court martial deciding in his favor, he was reinstated and stationed in Connecticut. While in command of 150 men and two pieces of artillery he was attacked by 1,500 soldiers under command of Tryon, in 1779. He ordered his men to retire to a swamp inaccessible to cavalry. Being hotly pursued, he rode down a steep declivity, receiving on his passage a ball through his hat. Riding on to Stamford, he called out the militia, hung upon the rear of Tryon and took about 10 prisoners. Returning to his home in the winter of 1779 he was attacked by paralysis of his left side, and died May 19, 1790. "He dared to lead where any dared to follow," is the inscription upon his tombstone.

Information Wanted.

Abram Pygus, Wayne, Dupage Co., Ill., wishes the address of Thomas Pygus.

H. N. Hendrix, Minneapolis, Minn., wants the address of Capt. Cross, Co. H, 24d Ill.

Paddock Bros., Camden, N. Y., want the address of J. W. Penfield, somewhere in Ohio.

J. T. Greene, Uhrichsville, O., desires the address of Dr. Bowers, formerly of Reading, Pa.

J. S. Martin, Coatsville, Ind., wants the address of Peter Newman, a prisoner at Florence, S. C.

A. Campbell, Adrian, Mich., wants the address of Lieut. Henry Peck, 10th Regt., Conn. Vols.

George Steck, Rock Post, Atchison Co., Mo., wants the address of G. W. Corey, Surgeon 13th Mo. Cav.

G. W. Hard, Clifton, Schuyler Co., Mo., wants the address of any member of Co. C, 42d Regt. Ill. Inf.

H. D. Hackney, Walton, Harvey Co., Kan., wishes to correspond with some members of Co. D, 4th Pa. Cav.

John S. Exworthy, Waterville, Lucas Co., O., wants the address of Thomas Exworthy; last heard of in Pennsylvania.

A. Stapleton, Newville, DeKalb Co., Ind., wants the address of Henry Stapleton; last heard from in Missouri.

D. F. Murphy, Marshallville, Clark Co., Ill., wants the address of George Ripley, lived in Vermont before the war.

T. N. McClure, Marengo, Kan., wishes the address of Dr. Slaughter, or H. B. Hunter, Surgeons of the 56th Ind. Inf.

D. W. Rice, Winfield, Kan., wants to know the address of 1st Lt. Ingersoll George, or 2d Lt. Spencer, both of Co. H, 16th Wisconsin Inf.

Daniel Kendall, Monroe Co., Wis., (no postoffice) wishes to learn the address of the widow and children of Joseph Newson, killed at Gettysburg.

Eldridge Nelson, Cedar Vale, Kan., wants the address of Capt. Stephen Brink and the Surgeon of the 134th Ill. Vol. Inf.; also of Lt. Miller, same company and regiment.

H. Coe, Macon, Macon Co., Ill., wants the address of Capt. McGinnis, Lt. H. P. Davis, A. James and H. J. Arnold, Co K, 63d Ohio; also of Dr. J. Naylor, Ward 10, Camp Denison, in 1863-65.

Daniel Boone, Caldwell, Kan., a slave of John Badgitt, of North Carolina, before the war, and who was taken to Missouri in 1856, wants to learn the address of his brothers Russell and Jackson, before the war slaves of A. Howard, of Caswell Co., N. C.

James Criswell, Glenwood, Ia., wishes the addresses of Lt Blase, Capt. (afterward Colonel) Knerr, Sergt. David Davis, Orderly Sergt. Samuel Heller, of Co H, 76th Regt. Pa. Vols.; supposed to have enlisted from Scranton, Luzerne Co., Pa. Also any regimental doctors during 1862 and 1863.

Information Furnished.

The address of Capt. A. Beals is Winona, Minn.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive same a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following: For persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to give their names or give their address:

Will Fifth Hayes, of Miles City, give his full postoffice address, and the matter in reference to check No. 787 will be looked up.

Letter containing $1.25, signed Andrew Walsher, no postoffice, County or State.

If C. L. Williams, of Belleville, no County or State, will give his full postoffice address, the matter in regard to J. E. Kinnett's paper will be looked up.

If Issian Percy, of Bath, no County or State, will give his full address, the matter will be arranged as he wishes.

If James M. Callor, of Salem, will give his full address the error he speaks of will be corrected.

Letter containing $1.25, signed by W. Collard, to pay for Blade for David C. Douglas, no postoffice County or State.

Letter containing $1.25 signed Reason Oaton, no postoffice, County or State.

If A. Phillips will give his full postoffice address the matter of extension of time from January 3, 1882, will be attended to.

Pneumatic Canal Boat.

Boston Herald.

A new method of propelling vessels by power was exhibited by R. N. Tucker, of Wiscasset, Me., its discoverer, on Charles River, yesterday. The boat used is screw shaped, 69 feet long, 20 feet beam, 3 feet deep, and has a draught of 17 inches. The bottom of the boat is an obtuse angle, and the principle is to force air aft on an inclined plane so as to form an air wedge between the bottom of the boat and the water surface, thus propelling the vessel. The experiment Saturday was with an eight-horse power engine, which kept in motion one of Root's blowers, and forced aft 1,500 cubic feet of air per minute, at a pressure of one pound to the square inch. The air was expelled through four tubes, with a surface of 19x25 feet. The discoverer claims that he can so alter the valves as to give a reverse motion when desired, so that a boat equipped with air machinery could never break down or become dangerous. A trial trip from the foot of Chestnut street to Grand Junction Bridge and back was made, but the results were not satisfactory as they would have been if there had been a more powerful engine.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Tri Weekly Tribune* says: "A Harrisburg, Pa., journal mentions that Mr. D Bonsinger, No. 4 Market Square that City, was cured by St Jacobs Oil of a violent attack of rheumatism.

Circassian Greyhounds.

Temple Bar.

The dogs used in the Crimea for coursing are called Tcherkess greyhounds. They stand considerably higher at the shoulder than our dogs, are brokenshired, with a much longer coat than our staghound, and a feathered stern. I am told that on the flat the English greyhound beats them for a short distance, but that in the hills, or with a strong old hare well on her legs before them, the Crimean dogs have it all their own way. I never had the good fortune to see the two breeds tried together. In fact, what coursing I did see was utterly spoiled by the Russian habit of cutting off the hare and shooting her under the dog's nose. This is, of course, utterly alien to our notions of sport—but so are most of their sporting habits.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer," greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists.

Enough to Excite Contempt.

Smalley's London Special.

The reports of Guiteau's trial excites the utmost astonishment among English lawyers that such continued violations of decency are permitted in court; nor do Englishmen understand how the criminal is enabled to communicate with the public through the newspapers.

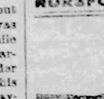
—Colonel McDANIEL, the celebrated proprietor of Stony Brook Stud Farm, Princeton, N. J., says, "I hardly think too much can be said in praise of this invaluable medicine for the horse (Liebig Co's Arnicated Extract of Witch Hazel.) I should advise all horsemen to keep it constantly on hand." It quickly cures overstrains, wounds, inflammation and most of the common ailments of the horse. Also cures Crown Scab, Poll Evil, Injury from pressure of the Girth, Rheumatism, Harness Galls, Inflamed Tendinous Sheaths, etc. Depot 60 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold in 50 cents and dollar sizes. Reduced rates by the half gallon and gallon. Beware of worthless imitations.

Malpractice.

Nashville American.

Guiteau has defined malpractice, but we do not like the definition. Malpractice in murder cases is where a man who did intend to kill a man manages to lay that intent on some man who didn't.

HORSFORD'S BAKING POWDER



PROFESSOR HORSFORD'S PHOSPHATIC BAKING POWDER

Made from Pure Grain Cream of Tartar and Phosphate.

Recommended by leading physicians. Makes lighter biscuit, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powders.

In cans. Sold at a reasonable price. The Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

A. D. Rogers, Agent, 312 Fairmount st., Cleveland, O.

INVESTMENTS.

WILLARD HOTEL LOTTERY DRAWING.

14th February, 1882,

OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Louisville, Ky., November 10, 1881.

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners consent to a postponement of the drawing of the Willard Hotel Lottery, until the 14th day of February, 1882, and they will not consent to any further postponement of the same.

Attest: HORACE MAHONY, Chairman.

By the above resolution this drawing must and will be had on the day fixed, or money distributed back to ticket holders.

If enough tickets are sold before date fixed, the drawing will be had, and notice of same will be given through the papers.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The Willard Hotel with all its Furniture and Furniture..... $250,000

One Residence on Green Street	$15,000
One Residence on Green Street	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Ten Cash Prizes, each $500	5,000
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One Hundred Cash Prizes, each $50	5,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $20	10,000
One Set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One Fine Piano	500
One Handsome Silver Tea Set	100
300 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36	14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, $35	350
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
500 Boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
100 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	4,000
100 Boxes Havana Cigars, $50	5,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000

AMOUNTING TO $369,850.

Whole Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1.

Remittances may be made by Bank Check, Express, Postal Money Order, or Registered Mail.

Responsible agents wanted at all points. For Circulars, giving full information and for tickets, address,

W. O. D. WHIPS,
Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

Fishing for Alligators.

Fishing for alligators in the soft mud of an uncovered lake bottom is a form of the angler's sport which Isaak Walton in his most halcyon moments never dreamed of; but it is precisely this which has been going on near Natchitoches, La. Sibley Lake, just west of that City, has become almost entirely dry during the Summer's drouth, and the alligators which infest it have sought solace and refreshment by burying themselves deep in the moisture of the lake bed. Their whereabouts are easily discovered by the huge burrows, the entrances of which have been worn very smooth by the passage of their ugly denizens. A party of men from Natchitoches recently visited the spot for the purpose of extracting a few of these alligators from their soft places. Their method of procedure was to thrust a long iron rod with a hook at one end into one of these caverns and stir up the occupant, who would naturally close its ponderous jaws upon the intruder. With that accomplished nothing remained but to draw the reptile to the surface and despatch it with a hatchet. In this manner six alligators, one of which was nine feet long, were killed in a short time.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

Is the best Salve for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. Freckles and Pimples. Get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

"Excelsior."

Detroit Free Press.

"I see you have the motto 'Excelsior' over your door," remarked a stranger who entered a Detroit saloon the other day.

"Yes; I gif a bainter two tollars for dot."

"It's a beautiful motto."

"Yes, I think so."

"You know what it means, I suppose?"

"Of course. It means dot when one of der poys says 'Shall it down, Yacob,' I flunk him on der neck mit a glub. I dean't take freety tollar for dot motto."

KIDNEY WORT.

KIDNEY WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent Physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. D. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "Thousands of other medicines, Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by druggists. 25 and $1 labeled.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists,
London, England.

CARDS.

40 Lovelies Chromo Cards you ever saw, with name, 10c. O. Card Co., Yellow Springs, O.

80 Sample Cards, all new, name on, 10c. Agents outfit, 6c. Card Works, Birmingham, Conn.

100 Photos of Female Beauties, 10c. Illustrated Catalog free. J. Deitz, Box 3, Reading, Pa.

70 ALL NEW STYLE Chromo Cards. No 2 alike, name on, 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

50 Assorted Cards. Chromos, Cupids, Boquets, all gold, name on 10c. Brockett Bros. New Haven, Ct.

50 Cards, feather & hand series, &c. in fancy case 50 10c; samples 5c. Empire Cd. Co, Birmingham, Ct

40 Large Chromo Cards, Feathers, hands with name 10c, post-p'd. G. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

70 Choice Chromo Cards, or 50 Elegant New Chromos name on 10c. Crown Print. Co. Northford, Ct.

50 Album, Art Chromo, handsome 3-fold cards with name in case 10c. Vena & Co., Fair Haven, Ct.

50 French Chromos, no 2 alike, name in Fancy Script type, only 10c. Windlow & Co., Meriden, Ct.

100 Cards, beautiful new designs, with name, 10c Card Works, 66&68 Beade St., New York City.

40 Snowflake, Lily, Enamel, Lace & Fancy Cards for 10c. Excelsior Card Co., Fair Haven, Conn.

50 Chromo, Shells, Comic Horse, Scrolls, &c cards 50 name on in case, 10c. Potter & Co. Montowese, Ct.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pub'rs
D R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

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MR. LOCKE'S LETTER.

Mr. LOCKE treats of another phase of the exhaustless Irish question this week, and does it with a never-failing vividness that fascinates the reader. So well are these utterances fostering themselves upon the hearts of the people that Mr. LOCKE'S pregnant sentences for the texts wherever Land League meetings are held, and appear continually on the flags, the transparencies, and the lips of the speakers. Never has the odiousness of British rule in Ireland been shown up with such graphic force.

As soon as Mr. LOCKE completes Ireland, he will resume the account of his travels through Switzerland, West Germany, etc., from which he turned when the exigency of events directed all attention to Ireland. In the course of the coming year he will travel through Eastern Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, Austria, Italy, Spain, etc., and furnish exceedingly interesting letters from all of those historic countries.

These will make the BLADE for 1882 the monarch of all the weeklies in the Nation.

THE sum total of the business of the 93 leading cities for the month of November is $4,824,296,764.

ISN'T it about time for Gen. GRANT'S friends to stop announcing that he will never, no, *never* be a candidate for office again.

A FARMERS' Alliance in Scotland has been formed, which has for its object agitation to procure legislation in regard to the present land laws.

THE alarm in regard to small pox seems to be quite general throughout the country. The season thus far has been very favorable for its spread.

JOSH BILLINGS says that he has "finally cum to the konclusion that the best epitaff enny man kan have, for all practical purposes, is a good bank acksount."

THE President's Message, which we print entire, crowds out much valuable matter,—and disarranges our departments—which will be all right again next week.

CANADA will never allow herself to be annexed. It would cut off her most profitable business: that of furnishing a refuge for defaulting cashiers, treasurers and the like.

THE New York *Tribune* has hit it in saying that it was probably the necessity of working for his board which made his life in the Oneida Community so irksome to GUITEAU.

THE New Orleans *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares that men who have grown up under the shade of Bourbonism "are like potato vines in a cellar—rank, but nearly leafless, bearing neither bloom nor fruit."

DR. THOMAS'S appeal has been refused because he has been preaching to congregations outside of the Church. The Doctor might as well paddle his own canoe without reference to his Methodist brethren.

NORRISTOWN *Herald*: BEFORE Lord LORNE sailed for Europe he wrote the Princess LOUISE to wear a white rose in her hair when she came to meet him, so that he might recognize her when he landed from the boat.

THE currency is being inflated by about three million dollars a week, in gold and silver received from our mines or abroad, and yet the men who opposed Resumption still show themselves at public meetings and claim to be political economists and statesmen.

A TRAITOR is always contemptible, even though he betray a cause about the right of which there is a question. That Jewish Nihilist who gave up 60 of his accomplices to the Russian police and then came to the United States to continue his work of betraying his old comrades deserves hanging himself.

THE New Orleans *Times* at last recognises that the people of the Northern States will never, in this generation, be willing to permit the South, as a "solid" body, to have a preponderating influence in the affairs of the Federal Government, and so long as the South is united in any attempt to control the Government of the country it will find solid opposition in the North.

THE grave of ex-Pres. TYLER in Virginia is unmarked. A Northern visitor who felt that this was shameful to the country recently offered to contribute $1,000 toward a monument, and the Virginians are moving to increase the fund. But why anybody outside of the limited circle of Mr. TYLER'S personal friends should care particularly about the condition of his grave is beyond understanding. Capt. TYLER was a small, selfish man, who succeeded to the Presidency by a mere accident, and then used that high office mainly for the promotion of his own little interests and vanities. He died while a member of the Secession Convention which ruined his native State by making her the theater of war. The greatest service that could be done him would be to forget him.

MAKING MURDER HEROIC.

What we feared above all things and warned the people against has come to pass. A premium has been offered for the assassination of any notable person, by giving the vilest of assassins his intensely coveted opportunity to pose and posture before an attentive world.

It is impossible to measure the amount of harm which has been done by this. The loss of our President—dearly beloved as he was—is a small public injury compared to the fathomless demoralization that must follow the daily parade of his murderer in Court with a corps of keen-witted reporters to note every movement, and give to the hundreds of millions of English speaking people who read the account of the trial picturesque accounts of the wretch's "brilliant repartee," his "incisive wit," "the skill with which he baffled cross examination," his "aplomb" when under the hands of one of the ablest criminal lawyers," "the general laughter, even to a smile upon the face of the Judge provoked by his dry humor."

Think—if one can with a quiet stomach—of how one of his inflamed vanity must prize this opportunity to tell the story of his worthless life; his likes and dislikes, his loves and hates, his feelings and aspirations, his beliefs and disbeliefs, his relations to different men and women, and so on through a tedious category of the petty mental ripples of a small minded, self-conceited man. Before committing the crime he was unable to get an audience of two score to listen for an hour to anything he had to say. Now the whole civilized world listens eagerly to the most trifling detail.

Before July 2 he was being put off trains as a dead beat, locked up in police stations as a vulgar swindler, ordered from public offices, and kicked out of third-rate boarding houses as "a bilk." Now he holds a levee in Washington to which the foremost people of the City struggle to gain admission, and being in remain as long as the entertainment lasts. Here, for example, is one of the "Society notes" of the attendance:

> The Court room was crowded, as usual, most of those present being those whose faces are becoming familiar from long acquaintance. There were a few new-comers, however, some of whom are more prominent in social life than those who have filled the Court room heretofore, among them being Mrs. Blaine and several lady friends, Hon. J. Bradford Prince, Chief Justice of New Mexico, and bride, W. J. Florence and wife, of "Mighty Dollar" fame, Mrs. A. S. Solomons, Dr. Sunderland, and many prominent members of the District bar.

That is, the wife of the Secretary of State, who, there being no wife of the President or Vice President, is "the first lady of the land," invites her dearest lady friends to a choice entertainment at this rarest show of the exaltation of murder. There they sit and enjoy themselves as at a matinee, kept in countenance by a Chief Justice, an eminent Doctor of Divinity, and Heaven knows how many other noted people, who do not seem to have had time to acquire any ideas of good taste in the urgent struggle to get on in life. The presence of these ladies recalls that ever shameful story of how the beauties of the Court of Louis XV. flocked to see the would-be regicide—DAMIENS—inhumanly tortured, and giggled and chattered, and craned their powdered necks to get better views of the horrible tearing with red-hot pincers, filling the wounds with molten lead, and burning oil, etc. Only once did the tears come to their bright eyes. Then four strong horses, hitched to different limbs, were straining to tear the unhappy man to pieces. As the executioners lashed the beasts to greater efforts the court beauties touched their dainty vinaigrets to their delicate noses, and sighed in the mincing French affected about the palace: "*Ah, les pauvr' zezeaux!*" ("Ah, the poor horses!") Yet, it seems to us that this is pleasanter reading than that describing the first ladies of our land smiling upon and listening attentively to the grimaces and ribaldry of the vulgar fiend who has plunged the whole land into mourning.

If good taste can not keep people from paying court to this monster, good sense should. The community will pay terribly for the unseemly exhibitions in Judge COX'S court room. Seeds have been sown there in the past fortnight which will blossom and bear fruit in a woful crop of murderous rascals ambitious of achieving something like GUITEAU'S notoriety. We can set our houses in order for an epidemic of more or less successful imitators of him. Vanity is well said to be the source of more good actions than all the other human sentiments combined. It is also the source of more bad ones. Morbid vanity made GUITEAU a criminal, as it has made an illimitable number of other men, and will continue to do so.

Older and more experienced Nations understand this thoroly, and the one thing they guard most carefully against is the permission of any parade by a noted criminal. We saw an illustration in the LEPROY case. Every step in the trial was conducted as quietly as possible. After the man was condemned the officials of the prison in which he was confined were informed that if they allowed a single thing concerning him or his conduct to escape to the public they would be dismissed from their places. On the day of the execution the raising of a black flag was the only information given the public that justice was satisfied, and then the culprit went into oblivion.

All that can be hoped for now is that the rising indignation of the people will cur all this shameful exhibition, and that our authorities perhaps learn a lesson as to the treatment of murderers in the future.

THE Toronto *Mail* says that SPOON and SPENCER, the two young men from Bradford who blew out the gas in their bed room in a hotel at that City, and nearly suffered death in consequence, when questioned about their foolish act, stoutly asserted that they would do it again, for they "weren't going to turn the light down into the gas pipe and cause an explosion."

THE BLADE'S candidate, as usual, is successful, and Gen KEIFER accedes to a place to which he is admirably suited, and in which he will reflect credit upon himself and party. We have maintained from the first that his qualities and training made him the fittest man of all the candidates for the place, and this view seems to have been entertained by a majority of the Republican members of Congress.

THE Springfield *Republican* finds that GRANT is like BISMARCK in thinking that he is the creditor of his country.

CHILI AND PERU.

The arrest of President CALDERON in Lima by the Chilians and his taking to Santiago, have now brought matters to such a climax as to make it an absolute necessity for the United States Government to interfere for the protection of Peru. It has recognized CALDERON'S administration and this high handed proceeding upon the part of Chili, done ostensibly to prevent him from interfering with the martial law established by Admiral LYNCH is in open defiance of this recognition, and should be dealt with accordingly. It is true that the intimation of the wishes of the United States was not intended to be made in any offensive form, but the wealth and intelligence of Peru supported the Calderon administration, and it was this fact that dictated the instructions to Minister HURLBUT.

The fact is Chili does not want any arrangement in Peru that shall be a permanent one or give promise of ending her high-handed course in that troubled country. She is collecting taxes that are ruinous in themselves, seizing the custom house duties controlling the guano beds and saltpeter mines and demanding a large war indemnity from the business men, both native and foreign. She knows that Peru's only hope lay in recognizing and supporting some one law-abiding man like CALDERON as President, and it is for this very reason that his seizure has been effected. With a people divided against themselves as they are and will be unless MONTERO, who had accepted the Vice Presidency, shall come forward and act with decision, Chili could have an outward reason for declaring an occupation of Peru for five years, as it is said she contemplates. This undoubtedly looks toward final annexation and absorption. The yielding of allegiance to CALDERON'S administration by the Department of Arequipa, which is a large and wealthy one, and hitherto an adherent of PIEROLA, followed by Puno, while other departments are considering the matter, has armed Chili for the success of her scheme. Added to this is the threat of the Bolivians from the South. Then, too, the influence of the recognition of CALDERON by the United States might make other diplomatic representatives take the same step, and thus finally compel the Chilians themselves to allow Peru to take some part in her own government. All of these things have united to cause the violent procedure of arresting the provisional President, CALDERON.

The moral right of the United States Government to interfere at this critical juncture and compel Chili to give Peru a chance for her life is undoubted. She has not only a right, but it is her absolute duty. The possession of the greatest national strength upon the continent brings with it a corresponding responsibility of affording protection to the weak. Chili has crushed Peru until, utterly helpless, the latter lies at the mercy of her relentless foe, unless she is assisted to rise. This is what the United States must and doubtless will do. English capitalists have far more at stake than our own, but it is not in England's province to put a finger in this South American pie. That would be resented by this Government at once.

The commissioners, Mr. WALKER BLAINE and Mr. J. A. PRESCOTT, a former Assistant Secretary, have been sent to Peru to inquire into affairs there, and to learn whether it is Minister HURLBUT or Gen. KILPATRICK the Minister of Chili, who have been overstepping their authority, and apparently causing such a different understanding as to the wishes and designs of the United States in the two countries. But as it will take about three weeks before they can even arrive there, it is probable some step declarative of the attitude of the United States will have to be taken before that. It will no doubt show Chili that the time has come for her to cease further oppression of Peru.

LEGALITY OF COLLEGE RULES.

A curious suit is now in progress in Lafayette Ind. In that thriving Town is situated Purdue University, an institution of some considerable local standing and a faculty which does not believe in countenancing any of the follies of the day. Its members believing that one great cause of trouble in other institutions is the formation of secret societies among the students, or their membership in them outside of the University, made a regulation that no one should be admitted who is connected with any such.

Not long since a young man applied for entrance, tendered his fees, and complied with the other conditions usually imposed upon applicants. It was found that he belonged to a secret society and his application was forthwith refused. He then asked the County Court for an order requiring the faculty to permit his admission. The faculty entered a demurrer, upon the ground that the trustees should have been included among the defendants, and the Court sustained the demurrer.

So the case stands at present but without doubt the young man will go on with the prosecution, and then it will be decided whether such institutions have a right to make their own rules or not. It does not seem possible that it can be decided but in one way. If these rules are not necessarily stringent they recoil to the disadvantage of the institution, but to take away the power of internal regulation would be to take away its individuality, and therefore much of its usefulness. It is a new issue, and its progress will be watched with a good deal of interest by school authorities.

SOMEBODY has galvanized SAM CAREY back into seeming life, and he is in Washington pretending to influence the Greenback members on the Speakership.

"HANNAH JANE."

In a notice published in a recent issue of this paper of Mr. LOCKE'S famous poem, "Hannah Jane," we omitted to mention the price. The volume is the most wonderfully beautiful specimen of letter press printing and engraving ever produced in America. The illustrations, the paper, the binding, and the execution of the work, have never been excelled in Europe or America, and will not be for years to come. No finer or better Christmas gift is published. LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, Mass., are the publishers, and the price of the book is $1.50. Those desiring the book will find it at any good book-store, or if not, we will mail copies to any address, post paid and securely wrapped, on receipt of the price. No finer or more appropriate holiday present can be made.

RAUM'S CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. GREEN B RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will urgently recommend in his forthcoming report, the adoption of a Civil Service system, with the following as its salient features:

1. The establishment of a term of office of four years for subordinate officers, clerks and employes.
2. Requiring all applicants for appointment to be well indorsed as to character, and to stand a proper examination as to attainments.
3. A temporary appointment for one year, on trial.
4. If found worthy, the temporary officer or clerk to be appointed for three years the balance of a regular term of four years.
5. The officer or clerk to be eligible for reappointment.
6. As a stimulus to the exercise of marked capacity, fidelity, and zeal in the service, the pay of 10 per cent. of the clerks of each Bureau to be increased 5 per cent. upon proper certificates at the commencement of each fiscal year.
7. Promotions to be upon merit, ascertained by examination, and certified to by the head of the bureau.
8. Causes for removal to be dishonesty, incapacity, neglect of duty, insubordination, intemperance, immorality, and inability.
9. Persons retiring without fault to receive an honorable discharge.
10. Subordinate officers, clerks, and employes retired without fault after a service of four years to receive retiring pay equal to one month's pay for each year, and prorata for each fraction of a year of service.

There is no doubt that we should have some sort of Civil service system different from the present Spoils-Grabbing machine, and Gen. RAUM'S views have much weight, because he is no mere theorist, but a practical, and very successful administrator of what is no doubt the most exacting department of our Civil Service. The Internal Revenue has had to carry a heavier load of new and untried problems than any other office of the Government, and it has come out of the ordeal brilliantly. It is only necessary to compare the collection of internal revenue 15 years ago with what it is now, to understand the signal ability which has evolved a system of collection and administration second to none in the world out of that seemingly hopeless chaos of corruption and inefficiency.

Gen. RAUM'S part in this great achievment gives his statements the right to be heard with an earnest attention that hardly any other official's is entitled to. As regards the pension feature, he says

> In respect to the question of retiring pay, I am satisfied that the great majority of the persons to whom it would apply are solely dependent on their salaries for the support of themselves and families. Inquiry in the Internal Revenue Office shows the fact that the average number of persons dependent upon the salaries of clerks and employees is as follows: On salaries of $1,800, $1,600, $1,400, $1,200 and $720 the average is four persons to each salary; on salaries of $1,000, three persons; on salaries of $800, two persons; and on salaries of $660 five persons to each salary. It is obvious from this statement that persons drawing salaries of $1,800 and less will have but little left at the end of the year after supporting their families. It will be understood that, with a knowledge of such facts, the head of a bureau will be disposed to hesitate to recommend the discharge of persons who, after serving the Government a number of years with fidelity, have become incapacitated for a proper performance of duty by old age. They thus become pensioners of the Government, and are retained to the injury of the service. The appointment to, or for retiring pay, if adopted, would, as before stated, mitigate the hardship of discharging such persons from the service, and would, in my opinion, be a satisfactory solution of a difficult and delicate problem.

But the pension feature hardly needs defense. It is something that experience in all civilized countries has shown to be the best and most economical means of securing faithful service, and it commends itself at first sight to all thinking men.

A ROYAL TAX-EATER.

Young LEOPOLD GUELPH will get married next Spring. All that makes his worth any more mention than the similar intention of several thousand other young men of German descent, is that his mamma is Queen of England, and he is the ninth child that that lady has placed upon the charity of the British tax-payer. The young woman whom he is to wed is the daughter of one of those little two for a cent Kings and Princes whom one is continually stumbling over in traveling through the German mountains. In this country they would about grade up to a railroad Superintendent, or a man who has reasonable luck with his wheat deals. So far it is all right. LEOPOLD has the feelings natural to his age and sex, and his choice of a girl is really nobody's business but his own. But what is very much everybody's business in the three kingdoms is that his nuptials will be made the occasion of a grant of $150,000 a year to him out of the earnings of the subjects of his royal mamma. This illustrates one of the beauties of monarchy. It stands not within the prospect of belief," as MACBETH would say, that LEOPOLD will ever in any way make a return to the British people of so much as the value of a bored rade dollar for this $150,000 a year, which he will receive every year until death—which is always very slow about calling on a heavy pensioner—claims him for his own. Yet what he gets would support perhaps 2,000 Irish peasants better than they are living at present, or pay the salaries of several hundreds of meritorious and hard-working civil servants of the Government. While there is hardly a possible contingency that that could make him of as much importance to the British Government as a Notary Public is to ours, he still receives three times the salary of our President, and 25 times that of our ordinary Cabinet members.

THE mob at Cald well has the sympathy of the country. It is time that bank officials who make ducks and drakes of other people's money should be taught a lesson as to the responsibilities they assume in taking charge of hard earned dollars. A community which has been educated up to the justice of hanging a horsethief is liable to give some very impressive lessons to a bank official who has lost the widow's mite, and the portion of the fatherless in Wall street gambling.

WE are likely to have at least some more Navy than we have at present. The recommendations of the Naval Advisory Board have not yet been made public, but it has transpired that they involve the immediate construction of from 30 to 42 war-vessels, and that these will comprise two great steel cruisers of 5,500 tons burden, six of 4,500 tons, 10 to 13 of 3,000 tons, and 20 or more of 800 tons. This is equal to three times the present size of our Navy, yet the whole cost will be but $30,000,000.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Do any of our readers want a fine family bible? We have a half dozen very nice ones, which usually retail at $12, which we will send by express to any address on receipt of $7. What could be more appropriate for a Christmas present? We have one very fine German bible worth $18, which, as it is the last one, we will sell for $10.

A MAN IN A GLASS HOUSE.

There is a very shrewd old proverb about the wisdom of refraining from throwing stones by those who live in glass houses. Mr. LEWIS GROVER now wishes that he had pasted this in his hat, or somewhere else where it would have met his eye frequently. Had he done so it might have aided him to keep a discreet silence, which in turn would have allowed his retention of the Presidency of one of the largest Insurance Companies in the United States. The facts of the unlucky stone toss seem to be about these: Mr. GROVER, who was President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was also a great friend of Cashier BALDWIN while that eminent financier was performing his unexampled feat of stealing three million dollars from a bank that had only a half-million of capital. Mr. GROVER was made a Director in the Mechanics' National Bank and in turn made Cashier BALDWIN a Director in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. Nothing could exceed their mutual admiration—as long as the bank's cash held out. But in the excitement which followed Cashier BALDWIN'S Sunday *seance* with the Directors Mr. GROVER permitted himself to say:

> Baldwin is illiterate. I don't believe he ever read a book. He is not a broad man. He is good for a clerk. He has not a fine mind, else he would not go to saloons and fraternize with men there. He has no general information. Outside of his business he knows little.

At that particular time Mr. BALDWIN was saying a great many unpleasant things about himself. He was admitting that he had forged and stole, and abused confidence, and wasted the substance of widows and orphans to an extent sufficient to make several hundred men infamous. He was wildly imploring to be sent to the Penitentiary to end his days in toilsome expiation. But as ARTEMUS WARD would shand any thing from the "Nice man in black clozz" except being called "obtoose," so Cashier Baldwin would endure anything except having his literary taste and the company he kept called in question. So he sits himself down and writes a little note to Mr. GROVER, telling him to resign the Presidency of the Mutual Benefit inside of two days, or it would be worse for him. Immediately upon the receipt of this weighty missive Mr. GROVER finds that the state of his health is such that he can no longer fill an office which it was the fond dream of his life to hold until death summoned him to that land where general immortality renders life-insurance supererogatory.

The problem which has now even more interest for the Newark people than the disposition of the Mechanics' Bank assets is—

What sort of a hook was it BALDWIN had in GROVER'S nose?

INFINITELY DISGRACEFUL.

More highly stimulating food is thrown into the capacious maw of GUITEAU'S vanity by the examination of the experts. He can not conceal his delight at being made the object of the patient scrutiny of a crowd of *savans* who put thermometers in his mouth and armpits, flash lights in his eyes, and study all the nervous manifestations that he can invent for their entertainment. What more can be desired to gratify his greed to be the center of a sensation? He has made himself the first criminal of the age. He has had more written of him than any villain since JUDAS ISCARIOT. His trial has involved in one way or another, many of the notable men of the Nation; he insolently demands that the President of the United States, Gen GRANT, ROSCOE CONKLING, the editors of all the leading papers, and all the other prominent men he can think of be summoned to testify in his behalf. He has had the first men and women in the land seek admission to his performances, and sit interestedly through them, and now he has all his mental phenomena carefully studied and recorded by the ablest specialists in the country. What more attentions can he expect? What new device can be thought of to exalt this despicable rascal to the pinnacle of all murderers since CAIN? What more can be invented to encourage other despised villains to lift themselves into National prominence by the simple process of shooting down some esteemed public man?

The whole thing is ineffably sickening.

Better a thousand times that Sergt MASON'S bullet had prevented this long-continuing outrage upon a deeply grieving people. Better that American justice suffer the disgrace of a wild lynching under the very eaves of the Capitol. Better that the whole world look shudderingly upon the spectacle of a mass of infuriated men tearing the wretch limb from limb and making his members food for dogs and kites, than that we should have cowardly assassination encouraged, and brutal murderers exalted, as has been the case the last shameful fortnight.

Better always—infinitely better—the mad justice of lawless, popular fury than that sleek simulation of legal regularity which burlesques equity, and elevates the murderer above his bleeding victim.

WE are avenged. SARA BERNHARDT came over here, was received like a Princess, and had every greedy pocket filled to bursting with our dollars. She goes back home, and publishes books about us, in which we are represented as cheap stoneware compared to the Sevres china of Europe. Next she goes over to Odessa to accumulate rubles, as she did dollars here, but the people stone her out of town for being a Jewess. It is not exactly the shape of the retribution we would have liked to see overtake SARA, but it will have to do until we can devise something better.

THE *Nation* ridicules the idea of Judge COX being able to gag GUITEAU, or proceed with the case when he is absent from the Court room, but suggests:

> If Guiteau is to be corporeally repressed, would it not be just as well to have an officer of the Court to give him a beating every time he interrupted the proceedings? This would in no way interfere with the right to be present, or to confront the witnesses; in fact flagellation is rather favored by the spirit of the common law, and the means of punishment for contempt are wholly within the discretion of the Court.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

A full description of this valuable book is announced on another page. It is a large book of more than 600 closely printed pages, and beautifully illustrated. The regular retail price of it is $3.00, but we mail it postpaid on receipt of $1.35. In this connection we have just received the following letter from one of our subscribers:

> MILMINE, PLATT CO., ILL., Dec. 1, 1881.
>
> "Bible Biography" came to hand. It is a book every Bible student should have in his library—not for ornamentation (though it is perfect in that respect), but for usefulness. It is *all* and more than advertised.
>
> Yours, &c.,
> REV. ROBT. HARRIS.

BUTTER AND CHEESE ADULTERATIONS.

A good deal of feeling has been aroused throughout the country, by the fact that the exportation of butter and cheese from the United States, has largely fallen off when the last two or three years caused, it is supposed, by adulterations in the manufacture. The two articles, oleomargarine and lard cheese have been made in large quantities, and there is little question but they have been sold as genuine to dealers in Europe. When they reach there, they do not possess the good qualities which they had here, and must be sold at a great loss.

Some idea may be gained of the depression in the cheese trade within a year by the fact that while the export averaged last year over 2,000,000 pounds weekly, this year it has fallen to 1,000,000 pounds. Last year the export of butter was on an average between 450,000 and 500,000 pounds weekly, while this year it does not reach 250,000.

There are of course some reasons why the trade this year would naturally be less than last. The season here has been dry, and as a consequence the manufacture of cheese and butter has been less and the prices higher, while on the other side there has been much wet weather, making the pasturage good, and consequently a smaller demand for these articles from the United States. But these things did not cause so large a falling off, and it is impossible not to see that the explanation lies in the adulteration which has become so common.

The manufacturers of oleomargarine and lard-cheese claim that both productions go from the factories pure and properly branded, but the brands are removed afterwards by unscrupulous dealers, and the foreign markets receive them as butter and milk-cheese. If this be true, some stringent legislation is needed in this direction. Such a falling off of the export trade in these products is alarming, especially when it is considered what great stretches of fertile land are to be occupied by farmers who will largely depend upon that trade for prosperity.

It is a curious thing though that dealers cannot see that they are working directly against their own interest in the end, when they sell adulterations for the pure article. The returns for the season may be larger, and the gains greater, but the effect is a languishing of the trade, and if the process is continued, its final death. Such deceptions also injure trade in other directions, for foreign Nations finding themselves grossly taken in by American manufacturers in one or two things are suspicious of other products that come from this side of the water.

There is altogether too much of this making haste to get rich in a dishonorable way.

A SENSIBLE GIRL.

That was a girl of some decision down in Louisville who had arranged to elope with a man because she loved him, but on getting into the carriage and finding that he had been bolstering up his courage with liquor, absolutely refused to go any farther. If more women would do likewise many a life would be saved from the overwhelming misery that comes to a home where the husband and father is a drunkard. Straws show which way the wind blows. That girl judged rightly when she decided that a man who at the moment he was about to assume the charge of another life had not the moral courage to take the stage without a resort to stimulants was not a safe one with whom to trust her future.

By that one act she preached a whole Temperance sermon, and one which her lover, if he had any manhood, will never forget. Girls too often pass over these signs of weakness or inclination to a bad habit in a lover with a light thought that he must sow his wild oats, but when once married and under her loving influence he will be all right. In some cases he may be, but a depraved appetite is a dangerous thing, whose cure is exceedingly difficult. The Louisville girl's example of looking forward is a good one to follow. What the circumstances were that led her to consent to an elopement is not stated, but from the good sense that characterized her subsequent action, they must have justified her in her course. She was willing to give up home and friends for the man she loved when she believed him worthy, but she was not willing to trust her life with one whose moral future she doubted.

THE canned meat interests of the country were delivered from a gross oppression last Friday, by the decision of Judge DRUMMOND, of the United States Court at Chicago in the case of "LIBBY, MCNEILL & LIBBY et al. vs. the St. Louis Packing Company et al." In this case a monopoly of the canned meat business was claimed under a patents issued in March, to WILLIAM J. WILSON for pressing cooked meat, still hot, in cans, and JOHN A. WILSON for the pyramidal form of cans. Judge DRUMMOND decided that neither of these was patentable.

THE sensation of the period—especially for the two most interested—is the weaning of the elephant baby. This is now being accomplished at Brigeport, Conn., where the mother and baby are in Winter quarters. The youngster takes kindly to its new diet of crackers and milk, but the mother shows discomfort.

IT is well enough for GUITEAU to maintain that the Deity was his accomplice. But the Deity happens to be outside of the jurisdiction of our Criminal Courts, while GUITEAU is in it, and it is a principle of law to punish the perpetrators of a crime as they can be caught.

GUITEAU thinks that the acts of JONES and MASON "were wrong, unless they were inspired by the Deity." As he thinks that his mere statement is sufficient evidence of inspiration in his own case, doubtless he will admit their statements to have an equal validity.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

The card of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, offering the services of Mr. JAMES REDPATH as a lecturer, is in our advertising columns. No man, Irish or American, knows as much of the real condition of Ireland as Mr. REDPATH, and very few possess his power to tell what he knows. He went to Ireland two and a half years ago, in the interest of the New York *Tribune*, and he has been in every part of it, studying the question and the people as well. He is a magnetic speaker and his lectures since his return have filled the largest halls in America, invariably. Lecture associations and Land Leagues will do well by themselves and the people by engaging him.

AN English Cabinet Minister has had the audacity to actually snub an English Duke—even the cousin of the Queen. The Duke of Cambridge, a man of even more than the average stupidity of the English royal family, has been the dull figurehead of the British Army, ever since the death of the Duke of Wellington. The War Department has sadly felt the necessity of a little brains at the head of the military administration, and recently proposed Sir GARNET WOLSELEY for Adjutant General. But "His Royal Highness, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief" would not hear of such a startling innovation as brains and activity at Army headquarters. That was "opposed to all the traditions of the service." But Hon. HUGH CHILDERS, the Secretary at War, is a very determined man, and the result is that Sir GARNET is Adjutant General, the terrible Horse Guards are almost spoplexed with rage, and "Is Royal Ighness, the Duke, is threatening everything except to resign and give up his secure with his fat salary.

THE Tory papers in Canada are opposed to annexation, and some of them are attempting to counteract that steadily growing feeling by virulent abuse of the United States. Let them possess their souls in peace. We do not believe there is a man of influence this side the line who would fire a single cartridge to bring Canada under our flag. She will come there some day of her own free will, and at present we know of no reason for stimulating her inclination. The old Quaker lady said she never could help being astonished at the men running after the women; if they would only wait the women would run after them. The Canadians can be let alone to discover the advantages of changing allegiance, and they will discover them in time to allow us to use the accession of English institutions and ideas they will bring into the firm to offset the bulk of Spanish ignorance, and Indian shiftlessness we will acquire when we absorb Mexico. It will all come in good time.

THE Sprisgfield, (Ill.) *Journal* says of Mrs. LINCOLN that she is a hypochondriac as to her health, and a monomaniac on the subject of money. Each movement for the purpose of honoring some distinguished citizen by raising a fund for his or her benefit has been the occasion of a new accession of her unfortunate malady. This was the case when the movement was on foot for raising a fund for Gen. GRANT, and there has been a revival of the feeling in connection with all the movement for the benefit of the family of Pres. GARFIELD. During these periods she has complained of neglect and lack of National appreciation, and has even threatened to go to Washington to make her appeal to Congress for an increased pension.

As a study in psychiatris GUITEAU affords but little of interest. Whatever dementia he may display is of the simplest character, and readily traceable to well defined sources. It is merely vanity developt beyond its proper relations to the other sentiments. Passion for "showing off," for notoriety of some kind or another has sapped all the other faculties and made them minister only to it. The man's mind is not overthrown—it can not be said to be seriously disturbed—it is only strongly concentrated in one direction—that of displaying self. It has been insanity then every vain man—every strongly self respecting man is insane to the extent that he makes personal display outweigh personal convenience.

A EUROPEAN protectorate of the Panama Canal would mean simply an English protectorate, because England is the only power with a navy sufficient to maintain such a protectorate. She would like to have control of the Isthmus and through it of the Gulf of Mexico, and a large part or the Pacific Coast, just as she controls the Mediterranean by means of Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus, as she controls the North German coast by means of Heligoland, the Red Sea by means of Aden, and the China coast by Hong Kong.

OUR REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

While there are many cheap editions of the Revised New Testament in the market our readers will want a nice copy for holiday presents. Remit us $1.00, and we will mail you postpaid a very fine copy.

THE Canadians are coming to regard annexation as a legitimate subject of discussion, and to discuss it in an atmosphere of calm reason, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Premier of Canada, speaking at a political banquet at Toronto, the other night, said:

> Had he his choice between Independence and annexation he would advocate annexation at once, rather than be a small nation, compelled to raise the phantom of an army and the phantom of a navy, besides the many other expensive paraphernalia of self government, ultimately to be absorbed as Texas and California had been absorbed, and as Mexico would be.

JUDGE FORKER'S cross-examination has conclusively shown that GUITEAU is very capable of understanding the criminality

Of plagiarism,
Of sexual incontinence,
Of theft, and other forms of pecuniary dishonesty,

Of, in fact, every form of wrong-doing of which a man is liable to be guilty. It cannot help following therefore that he was fully conscious of the nature of the terrible crime he was about to commit.

AN indignant Louisville woman says that she knows "it's nasty to be ruled by men, to have no voice in the affairs of the State, to be inferior to the inferiority of mankind, but just before the reign of women—just before a petticoat administration—'just before the battle, mother'—I want to die of croup, measles, or something easy, and be put in my little earthly bed, where, whatever occurs, I shall escape the awful condition of sublunary things under the *regime da femme*."

THE New York *Herald* says that the progressive West has been giving the rest of the world practical hints about handling careless or dishonest bank officials. It refers to the supposed lynching of the Kansas banker who had successfully wound up two institutions, and his Cashier both being taken into custody by a large number of citizens the other day and conveyed away from the legal custodians.

CHEAP BOOKS.

We again publish our cheap book list on second page of this issue, and believe the prices are so low that we shall mail fully ten thousand copies between now and January 1st. Send for our book catalogue.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The decrease of the public debt for November was $7,949,124, and since June 30, $62,373,471.——It is said Col. Wharton, of New Orleans, will be appointed Marshal for Southern Louisiana.——The Irish National Convention met in Chicago on Wednesday. Between 500 and 1,000 delegates were in attendance. Over $37,000 was subscribed to aid the cause in Ireland, resolutions adopted indorsing the "no rent" policy, and an address issued.——The receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30 were $135,250,913, and the receipts of the first four months of the present fiscal year $59,876,970. If this increase should be maintained during the remaining eight months, the receipts for 1882 will be fully $157,000,000.——There have been 18 "cranks" arrested in Washington since Garfield was shot.——J. J. Kelly and A. J. Patten, members of the Common Council of Cincinnati, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for soliciting a bribe.——A man named William Bishop, of Licking County, O., becoming enraged at his stray horse, tied a rope to the animal's tongue and deliberately pulled it out by the roots. His neighbors were with difficulty prevented from applying a coat of tar and feathers.——Dion won the first and Silver the second prize in the New York Richard tournament.——Another Indian marriage insurance swindle has collapsed.——In Erie, Pa., a little boy locked in a dark room by his teacher, as a punishment for some offense, was attacked by rats and so badly frightened that he became insane.——The New York Socialists celebrated the victory of the Socialists in Germany at the elections there.——The Common Council of Cincinnati appointed a committee to endeavor to find out why Pennsylvania coal is cheaper in Louisville than in the former City, 150 miles nearer the mines.——A ticket-scalper operating in Philadelphia has been fined $500 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.——Mrs. Barnard, of Charlotte, Mich., on trial for the murder of her pastor's wife, has been acquitted. The church members subsequently refused to have anything to do with her.——It is the general opinion in Washington that Seaville made a mistake in putting Guiteau on the witness stand, as his conduct has convinced many that he is playing a part.——Montpelier, the burial place of Pres. Madison, has been sold at auction for $10,000.——The Grand Jury at Washington found indictments against Dorsey and Peck, two of the star route ring.——Assistant Secretary Upton has tendered his resignation.——Sen. Beck, of Kentucky, has been re-elected. There was no opposition.——The Republican plurality in Wisconsin on Governor was 11,565, and on Lieutenant Governor 14,208.——A contract has been let to build a railroad to the Straits of Mackinaw, to be finished by July 15.——It is estimated that the pork packing for November will be 500,000 short of last year, and that the end of the season will show a falling off of 1,000,000 from last year.——There were 3,182 National banks in operation October 1, the greatest number at any one time since 1872.——The steamer "Jim Miller" went down in Georgian Bay, and of 25 persons on board not one escaped.——Four flouring mills at Minneapolis were destroyed by fire Sunday morning. An explosion occured in one of the mills, killing several employes. Loss $418,000, with an insurance of about $217,000.——An effort was made Saturday to blow up the Court House at Montreal with an infernal machine.——It has cost the United States $60,000,000 in pensions from the start, and we have now on the books 8,000 pensioners of the War of 1812, about 5,000 Mexican War pensioners, in all 238,000 names on the roll, with 270,000 applications on file.——A decision has been rendered by Judge Lawrence, of the Treasury, to the effect that money paid by manufacturers for internal revenue stamps on goods which were spoiled, and destroyed, or not, distilled, must be refunded to them.——Sec. Lincoln cordially indorses Gen. Sherman's recommendation that the United States Army be increased to a total of 35,000 men.——Prof. Hough, of the Agricultural Department, who has been in Europe investigating the subject, will recomm

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Pres. Arthur Submits His Views to the 47th Congress.

All Questions of National Importance Discussed in Detail.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

An appalling calamity has befallen the American people since their chosen Representatives last met in the halls where you are now assembled. We might well recall with unalloyed content the rare prosperity with which through all the year the Nation has been blessed. The harvests have been plenteous; its varied industries have thriven; the health of the people has been preserved; it has maintained with foreign Governments the undisturbed relations of amity and peace. For these manifestations of His favor we owe to Him who holds our destiny in His hands the tribute of our grateful devotion. To that mysterious exercise of will which has taken from us the

LOVED AND ILLUSTRIOUS CITIZEN,

who was but lately the head of the Nation we bow in sorrow and submission. The memory of his exalted character, of his noble achievements and of his patriotic life will be treasured forever as a sacred possession of the whole people. The unanimous mourning of his death drew from foreign Governments and peoples attributes of sympathy and sorrow, which history will record as signal tokens of the kinship of Nations and the federation of mankind. The feeling of good will between our own Government and that of Great Britain was never more marked than at present. In recognition of this pleasing fact I directed, on the occasion of the late centennial celebration at Yorktown, that a salute be given the British flag.

Save for the correspondence to which I shall refer hereafter, in relation to the

PROPOSED CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA,

Little has occurred worthy of mention in the diplomatic relations of the country. Early in the year that Fortune Bay claims were satisfactorily settled by the British Government, paying in full the sum of £15,000, most of which has been already distributed. As the terms of settlement included compensation for injuries suffered by our fishermen at Aspee Bay, there has been retained from the gross award a sum which is deemed adequate for these claims.

The participation of Americans in the exhibitions at Melbourne and Sydney will be appropriately mentioned in the reports of the two Commissioners soon to be presented to Congress. They will disclose the readiness of our countrymen to make a successful exhibition in distant fields of enterprise.

Negotiations for an

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

are in hopeful progress.

The surrender of Sitting Bull and his forces upon the Canadian frontier has allayed all apprehension, although bodies of British Indians still cross the border in quest of sustenance. Upon this subject a correspondence has been opened with Ottawa whose tone bespeaks a spirit with which prompt and friendly spirit will reach a solution. At the request of the United States, corrected the installation of existing treaties should receive care in regard for the interests and susceptibilities of that Government in the enactment of any laws relating to Chinese immigration.

Those clauses of the treaties which forbid the participation of citizens or vessels of the United States, in the opium trade will be duly observed to your approval. They will attest this sincere interest which our people and Government feel in the considerable efforts of the Chinese Government to put a stop to this demoralizing and destructive traffic.

In relation both to China and Japan some changes are desirable in our present system of Consular jurisdiction. I hope at some future time to lay before you a scheme for its improvement in the entire East.

JAPANESE RELATIONS

The intimacy between our country and Japan, the most advanced of the Eastern Nations, continues to be cordial. I am advised that the Emperor contemplated the establishment of a constitutional Government, and that he had already summoned a Parliamentary Congress for the purpose of effecting the change. Such a remarkable step toward a complete assimilation with the Western system cannot fail to bring Japan into closer and more beneficial relation to ourselves, and with the chief Pacific power.

A question has arisen in relation to the existence in that country of the judicial functions conferred upon our Ministers and Consuls. The indictment, trial and conviction in the Consular Court at Yokohama of John Ross, a merchant seaman aboard an American vessel, have made it necessary for the Government to institute a careful examination into the nature and methods of this jurisdiction. It appeared that Ross was regularly shipped under the flag of the United States, but was by birth a British subject. My predecessor felt it his duty to maintain the position that during his service as a regularly shipped seaman on board an American merchant vessel. Ross was subject to the laws of that service and to the jurisdiction of the United States Consulate authorities.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

I renew the recommendation which has been heretofore urged by the Executive upon the attention of Congress, that after the reduction of such amount as may be found due to American citizens the balance of the indemnity fund heretofore obtained from China and Japan, and which is now in the hands of the State Department, be returned to the Governments of those countries.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

The King of Hawaii in the course of his homeward return, after a journey around the world has lately visited this country. While our relations with that Kingdom are friendly, this Government has viewed with concern the efforts to seek replenishment of the diminishing population of the Island from outward sources, to a degree which may impair the native sovereignty and independence in which the United States was among the first to testify a lively interest.

MISCELLANEOUS RELATIONS

have been maintained through the year with the respective Governments of Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Hayti, Paraguay, Uruguay, Portugal, Sweden and Norway. This may also be said of Greece and Equador, although our relations with those States have for some years been severed by the withdrawal of appropriations for diplomatic representatives at Athens and Quito. It seems expedient to restore those missions even on a reduced scale, and I decidedly recommend such a course with respect to Equador, which is likely, within the near future, to play an important part among nations of the Southern Pacific waters. These international rules differ but slightly from our own. They have been adopted by the Navy Department for the governance of the war ships of the United States on the high seas and in foreign waters, and through the action of the State Department in discontinuing the rules and in negotiating ship articles with the object of conforming to them without the jurisdictional waters of the United States, they are now very generally known and obeyed.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT

still continues to publish to the country the trade and manufacturing reports received from its officers abroad. The success of this course warrants its continuance and such appropriation as may be required to meet the rapidly increasing demand for the use of publication. With special reference to the Atlanta Cotton Exposition the October number of the reports was devoted to a valuable collection of papers on the cotton goods trade of the world.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE,

for which in 1879 Congress made provision, assembled in this City early in July last, and its sessions were prolonged until March. Although it reached no specific conclusion from the future action of the participant powers, the interchange of views proved to be most valuable. The full particulars of the sessions have been already presented to the Senate.

As pertinent to this general subject I call your attention to the operations of the

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

established by act of Congress approved March 3d, 1879. Its sphere of duty was enlarged by the act of June 21 in the same year. By the last named act the Board was required to institute such measures as might be deemed necessary for preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries into the United States, or from one State into another. The execution of the rules and regulations prepared by the Board and approved by my predecessor, has done much to arrest the progress of epidemic diseases, and has thus rendered substantial service to the Nation.

The International Sanitary Conference, to which I have referred, adopted the form of a bill of health to be used by vessels seeking to enter the ports of the countries whose representatives participated in its deliberations. This form has since been prescribed by the National Board of Health, and incorporated with its bills and regulations, which have been approved by me, in pursuance of law. The health of the people is of supreme importance, and all measures looking to their protection against contagious diseases and to the increase of our sanitary knowledge for such purposes deserve the attention of Congress.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

represents in detail a highly satisfactory exhibit of the state of finances and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 10, 1881 were:

From Customs	$198,159,476 02
From Internal Revenue	135,264,385 51
From public lands	2,221,833 17
From tax on circulation and deposits of National Banks	6,116,115 72
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway companies	810,853 80
From sinking fund for Pacific Railway Companies	805,180 54
From Customs fees fines, penalties, etc	1,225,514 85
From fees consular letters patent and lands	2,214,983 99
From proceeds of sales of Government property	21,217,400 03
From profits on coinage	3,168,435 81
From revenues of the District of Columbia	2,016,199 23
From miscellaneous sources	6,304,580 13
Total ordinary receipts	$360,732,992,957

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses	$ 17,941,177 19
For foreign intercourse	1,043,914 91
For Indians	6,514,151 03
For pensions	50,060,278 62
For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals	40,458,460 35
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards	15,686,671 65
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue	41,877,999 5
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	3,643,913 03
For interest on the public debt	85,5,8,741 18
For premium on bonds purchased	1,007,215 78
Total ordinary expenditures	$250,712,587 51
Leaving a surplus of revenue of	0,1088,404 98

Which was applied as follows:

To the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund	$ 74,381,300 00
For the national currency for the sinking fund	199,001 05
Loan of February, 1861	7,518,000 00
Ten forties of 1859	71,740 04
Five twenties of 1862	18,300 00
Five twenties of 1864	849,600 00
Five twenties of 1865	37,950 00
Consols of 1865	141,150 00
Consols of 1867	2,999,100 00
Consols of 1868	337,450 00
Funded indemnity stock	1,000,000 00
Old demand, compound interest and other notes	188,490 00
To the increase cash in the Treasury	1,463,702,338 00
Total	$103,069,404 98

The requirements of the sinking fund for the year amounted to $307 891,42 which sum includes a balance of $4,981,713,878 not provided for during the previous fiscal year.

The sum of $744,880,401 05 was applied to this fund which left a deficit of $10,-305,877 47.

The increase of the revenues for 1881 over those of the previous year was $29,353,-991 10. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year will reach $400 000 000 and the expenditures $370 000,-000, leaving a surplus of $152,000,000 applicable to the sinking fund and the redemption of the public debt.

RETIREMENT OF SILVER CERTIFICATES.

I approve the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that provision be made for the early retirement of silver certificates, and that the act requiring their issue be repealed. They were issued in pursuance of the policy of the Government to maintain silver at near the gold standard and were accordingly made receivable for all customs, taxes and public dues. About $68,000 000 of them are now outstanding. They form an unnecessary addition to the paper currency, a sufficient amount of which may be readily supplied by the National Banks in accordance with the act of Feb. 28, 1879.

SILVER COINAGE.

The Treasury Department has monthly saved at least $2,000,000 in value of silver bullion to be coined into standard silver dollars. One hundred and two millions of these dollars have been already coined, while only about $34,008,000 are in circulation.

For the reasons which he specifies, I concur in the Secretary's recommendation that the provision for coinage of a fixed amount each month be repealed and that hereafter only so much as shall be necessary to supply the demand.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary advises that the issue of gold certificates should not, for the present, be resumed, and suggests that the National Banks may properly be forbidden by law to retire their currency, except upon reasonable notice of their intention so to do. Such legislation would seem to be justified by the recent action of certain banks, on the occasion referred to in the Secretary's report.

Of the $15,0 0,000 of fractional currency still outstanding, only about $80,000 has been redeemed the past year. The suggestion that this amount may properly be dropped from future statements of the public debt seems worthy of approval.

So, also, does the suggestion of the Secretary as to the advisability of relieving the calendar of the United States Courts in the Southern District of New York by the transfer to another tribunal of the numerous suits pending against collectors.

THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS

for the past fiscal year was $198,159,476 02, an increase of $11,637 691 40 over that of the preceding year. The total imports of the year were $667,954,746, of which the sum of $642,292,358 was entered for consumption, leaving $25,662,388 as the amount withdrawn from warehouse. The value of unmanufactured wool ($14,625,-829), and that of sugar and pig iron ($13,-810,571). The value of imports of sugar on the other hand showed an increase of $7,457 471, of steel rails ($435,531), of barley $8 154,304, and of steel in bars, ingots, etc., $1,620 064. Contrasted with the imports, were as follows:

Domestic merchandise	$ 482,925,948
Foreign merchandise	18 445,410
Total	$ 501,377,358
Imports of merchandise	$ 642,292,358
Excess of exports over imports of merchandise	59,082,718
Aggregate of exports and imports	$1,5 3,0 1,076

Compared with the previous year there was an increase of $66 735,688 in the value of exports of merchandise, and a decrease of $25,240 110 in the value of imports. The annual average of increase of imports of merchandise over exports thereof for 11 years previous to June 30, 1878, was $101,-818 922; but for the last six years there has been an excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounting in the aggregate to $396,726 017. The specie value of the exports of domestic merchandise was $276,016,473 in 1870 and $383,925,047 in 1881, an increase of $307,310,474, or 13-5 per cent.

THE VALUE OF IMPORTS

was $435,958,408 in 1870, and $642,601 628 in 1881—an increase of $206,789 20, or 47 per cent during each year from 1861 to 1879, inclusive. The exports of specie exceeded in the imports. The largest excess of gold exports over imports was reached during the year 1864, when it amounted to $91,320,-959 but during the year ended June 30, 1880 the imports of gold and bullion exceeded the exports by $75,891,391, and during the last fiscal year the excess of imports over exports was $91,168,650.

REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

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It is perhaps doubtful whether the immediate reduction of the rate of taxation upon liquor and tobacco is advisable, and in view of the drain upon the treasury which must attend the payment of arrears of pensions. A comparison, however, of the amounts of taxes collected under the varying rates of taxation which have at different times prevailed, suggests that in all probability some reduction may safely be made without material detriment to the revenue.

THE TARIFF LAWS

also need revision, but that a due regard may be had to conflicting interests of our citizens important changes should be made in existing duties. If a careful revision cannot be made at this session, a commission, such as was lately approved by the Senate and is now recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, would doubtless lighten the labors of Congress whenever this subject shall be brought to its consideration.

THE ARMY

report of the Secretary of War will make known the operations of that Department for the past year. He suggests measures for promoting efficiency of the Army, by adding to the number of its officers, and recommends the legislation necessary to increase the number of enlisted men to 34,000, the maximum allowed by law. This he deems necessary to maintain quietness on our ever shifting frontiers, to preserve peace and suppress disorder and marauding in new settlements, to protect settlers and their property against Indians, and the Indians against encroachments of intruders, and to enable peaceable immigrants to establish homes in the most remote parts of country.

The Army is now necessarily scattered over such a vast extent of territory that whenever an outbreak occurs reinforcements must be hurried from many quarters, over great distances, and always at heavy cost for transportation of men, horses, wagons and supplies. I concur in the recommendations of the Secretary for increasing the Army to the strength of 30,000 enlisted men.

THE INDIANS.

It appears by the Secretary's report that in the absence of disturbances on the frontier, the troops have been actively employed in collecting Indians, hitherto hostile, and locating them on their proper Reservations; that Sitting Bull and his adherents are now prisoners at Fort Randall; that the Utes have been moved to their new Reservation in Utah; that owing to the recent outbreaks of the Apaches, it was necessary to reinforce the garrison in Arizona by troops withdrawn from New Mexico; and that some Apaches are now held prisoners for trial, while some have escaped and the majority of the tribes are now on their reservations. There is need of legislation to prevent intrusion upon the lands set apart for Indians. A large military force at great expense is required to patrol the boundary line between Kansas and the Indian Territory. The only permanent that can at present be inflicted is the forcible removal of the intruders and imposition of a pecuniary fine, which in most cases it is impossible to collect. There stands no a penalty by imprisonment. The separate organization of

THE SIGNAL SERVICE

is used by the Secretary of War, and a full statement of the advantages of such a permanent organization is presented in the report of the Chief Signal Officer, to which reference is also given in that report.

I ask attention to the statements of the Secretary of War regarding the requisitions frequently made by the Indian Bureau upon the Subsistence Department of the army, for the casual support of bands and tribes of Indians, which appropriations are exhausted. The War Department should not be left by reason of inadequate provision for the Indian Bureau to contribute for the maintenance of the Indians.

The report of the Chief of Engineers furnishes a detailed account of the operations for the improvement of

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

I commend to your attention the suggestions contained in this report in regard to the condition of our fortifications, especially our coast defences, and recommend an increase of the strength of the Engineer battalion, by which the efficiency of our torpedo system would be improved. I also call your attention to the remarks upon the improvement of the south pass of the Mississippi River. The proposed free bridge over the Potomac River at Georgetown, the importance of completing, at an early day, the north wing of the Department building and other recommendations of the Secretary of War, which appear in his report. The actual expenditures of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were $4,212,226 1 0; the appropriations for the year 1882 were $41 892 725 42; the estimates for 1883 are $44,541,276 91.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the condition of that branch of service, and presents valuable suggestions for its improvements. I call your especial attention also to the appended report of the Advisory Board, which he convened to devise suitable measures for increasing the efficiency of the Navy, and particularly to the report as to the character and number of vessels necessary to place it upon a footing commensurate with the necessities of the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of National safety, economy and honor demands a thorough repairing of our Navy. With a full appreciation of the fact compliance with the suggestions of the head of that department and of the Advisory Board must involve a large expenditure of the public moneys, I earnestly recommended such appropriations as will accomplish in the end which seems to be desirable Nothing can be more incompatible with the public economy than withholding the means necessary to accomplish the objects instructed by the Constitution to the National Legislatures. One of these objects and of which is of paramount importance, is declared by our fundamental law to be the provision for the "common defense." Surely nothing is more essential to the defense of the United States, and of all our people than the efficiency of our Navy.

We have for many years maintained with foreign Governments the relations of honorable peace, and that such relations may be permanent is desired by every patriotic citizen of the Republic; but if we read the tea things of history we shall not forget that in the life of every nation emergencies may arise when a resort to arms can alone save it from its honor. No danger from abroad now threatens this people, nor have we any cause to distrust the friendly professions of other Governments.

THE POST OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster General is a gratifying exhibit of the growth and efficiency of the postal service. The receipts from postage and other ordinary sources during the past fiscal year were, $36,430 816.58. The receipts from the money order business were, $295,581,39—nothing of this sum having been received before July 1st. The expenditures for the fiscal year was $39 0 1,5 5, the deficit, supplied out of the general treasury, was $2,458,329 53, or 6% per cent, of the amount. The receipts were $3 439 918.63 in excess of those of the previous year, and $4,576,-397 97 in excess of the estimate made two years ago, before the present period of business prosperity had fairly begun.

The whole number of letters mailed in this country in the last fiscal year exceeds one thousand millions. The registry system is reported to be in excellent condition, and has been remodeled during the past four years with good results. The amounts of registration fees collected during the last fiscal year was $712,882 20, an increase over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, of $345,443 40. The entire number of letters and packages registered during the year was 8,828 919, of which 2,861 were decayed or lost in transit.

The operations of the money order system are multiplying yearly, under the impulse of immigration, of the rapid development of the several States and Territories, and the consequent demand for additional means of inter-communication and exchange. During the past year 338 additional money order offices have been established, making a total of 5,400 in operation at the date of this report. During the year the domestic money orders aggregated in value to 18,507,486 935 dollars. A modification of the system is suggested, reducing the fees for money orders not exceeding $5 from 10 cents to 5 cents, and making the maximum limit $100 in place of $50. Legislation for the disposition of unclaimed money orders in the possession of the Postoffice Department is recommended, in view of the fact that their total value now exceeds $1,000 000.

The attention of Congress is again pointed to the subject of re-establishing a system of Savings Depositories in connection with the Postoffice Department.

The statistics of mail transportation show that during the past year railroad routes have been increased in length 6,345 miles, and in cost $1,114,881; while steamboat routes have been decreased in length 2,196 miles, and in cost $134,054. The so called star routes have been decreased in length 3,949 miles, and in cost $364,144. Nearly all of the more expensive routes have been superseded by railroad service. The cost of the star service must, therefore, rapidly decrease in the Western States and Territories. The Postmaster General, however, calls attention to the constantly increasing cost of the Railway Mail Service as a serious difficulty in the way of making the Department self sustaining.

Our postal interests wise foreign countries has kept pace with the growth of the domestic service. Within the past year several countries and colonies have declared their adhesion to the Postal Union. It now includes all those which have organized postal service except Bolivia, Costa Rica, New Zealand and the British Colonies in Australia.

As has been already stated, great reductions have recently been made in the expense of the Star Route service. The investigations of the Department of Justice and the Postoffice Department have resulted in the presentation of indictments against persons formerly connected with the service, accusing them of offenses against the United States. I have enjoined upon the officials who are charged with the conduct of the cases on the part of the Government and upon the eminent counsel who, before my accession to the Presidency, were called to their assistance, the duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigor of law, all persons who may be found chargeable with frauds upon the public service.

THE COURTS.

The acting Attorney General calls attention to the necessity of modifying the present system of Courts of the United States, a necessity due to the large increase of business, especially in the Supreme Court. Litigation in our Federal tribunals became greatly expanded after the close of the late war. So long as that expansion might be attributable to abnormal condition in which the community found itself immediately after the return of peace, Prudence required that no change be made in the constitution of our judicial tribunals. But it has now become apparent that the immense increase of litigation has directly resulted from the wonderful growth and development of the country. There is no ground for belief that the business of the United States Courts will ever be less in volume than at present. Indeed it is likely to be much greater as generally rec-

Continued on Fourth Page.

ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER

PAT. OCT. 3, 1871 RE-ISS'D DEC. 21 1880

WASHING WITHOUT LABOR!

A WONDERFUL INVENTION!

In 1871, Mr. H. R. Robbins, of Baltimore, invented and patented the now famous Robbins' Family Washer and Blesdoe.

It was the original, and as now improved is the best and only perfect self operating washer in the world.

It will do all the family washing in less than half the time in which it can be done in any other way, without hand labor, with but very little soap, without chemicals and without any wear and tear or rubbing of clothes.

More than fifty thousand of these Washers are now in use, giving perfect satisfaction. We have thousands of testimonials from all parts of the country—from Public Institutions, Hotels, Clergymen, Lawyers, Farmers, Editors and every class of people, and we have the following Commercial Agents of all the principal cities in the land.

In 1878 The Jewell Manufacturing Company purchased the patent for the Washer and after two years experimenting, succeeded in successfully applying the Washer, and in adapting it to use in any size and style of boiler as also to the old fashioned brick set boiler, which in the South is the only one in general use, and which the original Robbins' Washer would not work and obtained a reissue of their patent on the 21st day of December, 1880.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER.

The operation of the Washer consists in rapidly and continuously forcing the hot soap suds contained in the boiler from the bottom of the suction pipe, through a tube at the rate of ten gallons per minute and then allowing it down again through the clothing, which, that is expected by the Washer, is cleaning. It to remove every particle of dirt and leaving the entire lot of clothing in a delightful cleanest and bleached. It is the same as for a tea or two, or in any way injure the fabric, as there is no friction whatever.

HOW DOES THE WASHER WORK?

The Washer having been placed in the bottom of the boiler or pail, as soon as the water commences to boil all that water is beneath it, being suddenly expanded by the heat, becomes lighter and more expansive than that in the outside of the boiler, and it rises. As tendency is to rise into the centre of the pail, and this warm fluid forced beneath the Washer is forced up through the tube and carries along with it the water and soap, which is then forced out of the top. Its place being supplied by the water outside, which is rapidly driven into the Washer and in turn forced up and expelled in the same manner, producing a powerful current upward through the tube and downward through the clothes, thus washing the fabric, giving a water power to the operation, and producing a perfect cleansing. The whole being accomplished by the natural boiling water, the dirt, softened by the action of the soap, is at once swept away by the force of the current.

Q. Is it necessary to have the greatest possible heat? A. No. Perfect cleansing can be done with lukewarm water. All of which is more necessary to thorough cleanse and purify any fabric.

Q. Will it not injure clothes by rubbing in the ordinary modes of washing or rubbing, pounding, squeezing, drawing between rolls, etc.? A. In the process of washing with the Robbins' Washer there is no rubbing, and requires no previous preparation of the cloths such as soaking over night. Take them from the water, and when the Washer is through with it will fall the boiler as full as it will hold by gently pressing them down with a stick. Use no chemicals, only good soap, and they will come out white as snow, and as sweet as new mown hay, which is harmless.

Q. Does the Robbins' Washer injure the cloth? A. It cleanses them as no other process can, and without the slightest danger of injury to the fabric.

No. 2, a small hand power machine for the work in a boiler holding 15 to 25 gallons, and wash, of average pieces, from 1 50 to 2 00 per day, or it saves one half the time in any boiler. They will not rust, as is the case with metal washers, as the water is used but a few minutes each time, and then only in contact with the boiler, which is of iron.

No. 3, a small hand power machine, suitable for use in summer bottom boilers, having the same capacity as our No. 1, and sold at same price.

THEY ARE MADE OF SOLID BRASS,

except the tubes, and can neither rust, corrode, break or wear out.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q. What kind of boiler do you use? A. Any kind of a boiler will do.

Q. How can you have a flow of water at the rate of 10 hogsheads or 4 gallons per minute in a boiler holding only eight or ten gallons? A. The same water is used over and over again, and in every minute is thus used, it must pass down through and through the fabric; and this with the soap and heat is what does the work.

Q. How can you use a large quantity of water in a boiler already full of clothes? A. Fill the boiler full of water, as soon as the washer commences to work put in the clothes dry.

Q. Can you wash flannels and colored clothes? A. We can do anything that can be washed. Flannels and colored clothes need but little soap, and if you live in a section of the country where the water is not permanently boiled, I have used three bottles of the Tonic, before using it I have done twice the work, or that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the triumph of health and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. I feel that my cure is permanent. I throw away my crutches, and proclaim from the house-tops that Hop Bitters is the medicine without a equal. I give it the credit.

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Q. Will your Washer remove the streaks from dirty wristbands and collars as soon as it cleans the rest of the wash, after they have been worn a whole week, as they usually are? A. The Washer will cleanse the dirtiest clothing. Unusually soiled parts may require a second operation to remove the dirt entirely. Give the clothes a thorough rinsing in hot water.

Q. Is it possible for so simple a thing to clean clothes? A. How is it possible for it not to clean clothes?

Remember that the entire contents of the boiler are forced through the expanded clothing every minute, or at least every minute, as every wash line will show, at once what the result must be.

Q. Will your Washer do all you claim for it?

A. Yes, it will. We guarantee it.

SAMPLE WASHER.

On receipt of $3.50 we will send a single No. 1 Washer to any part of the United States, all charges prepaid. No. 2, $5.00.

Cash must accompany all orders.

Remit by Post Office Order, Registered letter, or by draft on New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As to the reliability of this company, we refer you to the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of New York, or to any Express Company in New York.

In ordering write plainly your name, postoffice, County and State.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY:

"The best we have ever known, we speak from experience."—Youth's Companion.

"The Robbins' Family Washer and Blesdoe is as represented."—N. Y. Weekly Sun.

"We have confidence in recommending it to the attention of our Lady readers."—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

"We would pay many times the price asked rather than be without one."—Pathfinder, Pensacola.

"A truly wonderful article which is destined at no distant day to work a complete revolution in the method of washing clothes."—Family Visitor.

"We speak from our own knowledge."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"From nearly a year's acquaintance with this and other Robbins Washer, we unhesitatingly recommend them."—Farmer's Review.

"It makes full its every promise, and at the same time save much tear and wear of clothes."—Am. Agriculturist.

"The Washer does exactly what is claimed for it and is cheap at ten times the cost."—N. Y. Tribune.

Good Agents Wanted, both Male and Female.

Send for sample and terms to agents and secure a business that will pay you well.

When you order or write please mention this paper.

Address,

BISSELL MANUFACTURING CO.,
50 Barclay St., New York, N. Y.

THE EXPENSES OF COLLECTION

for the past year were $6,419,345 89, an increase over the preceding year of $357,-410,64. Notwithstanding the increase in the revenue from customs over the preceding year, the gross value of the imports, including all goods, increased over $25,000 000. The market decrease was in the value of unmanufactured wool ($14 625,-829), and in that of sugar and pig iron ($13,-810,571). The value of imports of sugar on the other hand showed an increase of $7,457 471, of steel rails ($435 531), of barley $8 154,304, and of steel in bars, ingots, etc., $1,620 064. Contrasted with the imports, were as follows:

Domestic merchandise	$ 482,925,948
Foreign merchandise	18 445,410
Total	$ 501,377,358
Imports of merchandise	$ 642,292,358
Excess of exports over imports of merchandise	59,082,718
Aggregate of exports and imports	$1,5 3,0 1,076

Compared with the previous year there was an increase of $66 735,688 in the value of exports of merchandise, and a decrease of $25,240 110 in the value of imports. The annual average of increase of imports of merchandise over exports thereof for 11 years previous to June 30, 1878, was $101,-818 922; but for the last six years there has been an excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounting in the aggregate to $396,726 017. The specie value of the exports of domestic merchandise was $276,016,473 in 1870 and $383,925,047 in 1881, an increase of $307,310,474, or 13-5 per cent.

THE VALUE OF IMPORTS

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The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Nothing in the nature of an exchange will be inserted in the columns of THE HOUSEHOLD unless accompanied with a remittance of 50c.

Home Talks.

The space usually occupied for the Editors chats with THE HOUSEHOLD will be principally occupied until the Holidays with the descriptions of house decorations and fancy articles. But this week we want to say a word or two in regard to them. One, who we should imagine is a chronic growler, wrote complaining that everything was too expensive, and beside there was much she had never heard of. The first is precisely what we have tried to avoid, and the last what we have aimed to do. In every thing described different materials have been mentioned ranging in price from the very cheapest to what will come within the province of those who are not so limited in means. In many of the small articles, while the general idea is carried out, cheaper materials, or odds and ends you have in the house, can be substituted.

We have designed to give something new, and have taken no little trouble to do this. A good deal of space is devoted to house decorations, because those things are always acceptable and useful.

Right here we will give a hint about buying fancy work materials. In small places, or in the country, it is almost impossible to get what you want at the store, but by a very little trouble you can obtain them and at much cheaper rates, and in this way: Get almost any New York paper and look over the advertisements of the large firms there dealing in such things. Write asking them to forward a catalog. This they will gladly do. In them you will find lists of articles with prices of everything you need, and directions how to send for them. You will find these catalogs a great convenience at all times.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Household Decoration and Christmas Gifts.

WINDOW DRAPERIES AND SHADES.

No part of the furniture of a room requires more taste and thought than the shading of the windows. The light coming through the starched white surface of lace is garish in the extreme. A few years ago nothing was considered more elegant than the large patterned Nottingham lace curtains. Now this lace comes in block patterns or with small, well defined figures, and a nice quality can be bought at $6 a window. The thin India mulls, however, are prettier than these. The ecru mull with conventional patterns outlined in blue, gray, pink or scarlet filoselle is very handsome.

MADRAS CURTAINS.

Madras curtains are in buff or cream undressed muslin with Indian designs in medium colors. These are to be bought from $12 to $25 a window. The same material by the yard comes from $1 25 to $2.

MUSLIN CURTAINS.

In cheaper fabrics are cream muslins with hair line stripes of red and blue, at 50c a yard; also, an inexpensive white muslin with red stripes which may be tied back with red ribbons. A pretty and inexpensive curtain may be made of alternate stripes of the thick white muslin —Lonsdale is as nice for the purpose as any—and thin stripes in pink, blue, or gray organdie. The thin cream-colored muslins—cheese cloth, or scrym, may be combined with insertings and trimmed with the common Nottingham lace, which may be bought from 8 to 10 cents a yard three inches wide. The ecru scrym and cheese cloth are also handsome, with a border outlined with crewels, vines and honeysuckle, jasmine, or the blackberry vine with red, black and green fruit, and white blossoms. These can be edged with lace or with tassels of combed crewels. Strainer cloth from the dairy regions is also very stylish, with outlined vines, and knotted fringe made by raveling the cloth. Curtains are made of unbleached muslin with bands of Turkey red calico, or with borders of the gay madras ginghams. Bands for curtains of gray or ecru linen are very handsome worked with crewels of olive green, blue, pink, and crimson, with a checkered background done in coarse outline stitch with brown crewel on fine unbleached muslin.

SHADES.

Pretty shades are made of unbleached muslin, with cross stitch embroidery in red and blue, above the hem, also outline embroidery. The bottom should be finished with knotted fringe or lace.

LINEN.

Gray or buff linen, embroidered with filoselle and crewels in outline, browns and deep crimson are effective.

Shades with drawn work borders are very handsome.

SCRYM.

Take alternate stripe of scrym and coarse white net. Embroider the net with cross stitch in coarse white twist, or any color that you prefer. When the embroidery is done, the scrym stripes, which are six inches wide, are basted down on the net and finished with button-hole stitch. These stripe are to be cut in points at the bottom, and the button-hole stitch continued around these; strands of crochet cotton are knotted with these points to form a fringe. The cross-stitch can be done with crewels, and the fringe made of the combed crewels.

SILK SHADE.

A beautiful shade may be made of maize colored silk with embroidery above the hem of pink and maroon filoselle. Finish the edge with deep lace. These shades are none of them put upon the ordinary curtain fixture, but rings are fastened to the top to slide upon a rod. They are decidedly a pleasant variety from the mania for red Holland shades, whose lurid glare suggests upon a warm Summer's day a descent into Hades.

KNITTING BASKET.

Use a willow basket long enough for the needles. On each side put a piece of dark blue velvet, the lower edge button-holed in scollops with gold-colored silk. Embroider with split filoselle flowers of pink and yellow, with leaves of three shades of bronze, and stems of dark olive. Where the velvet pieces are fastened to the top of the basket, it is covered with dark blue woolen gimp. At each end of the basket is a dark blue woolen ball with four pendent tassels of gold colored silk. The top of the basket is furnished with a bag, for which a piece of dark blue silk or satin 16 inches long and 10 inches wide is required. The bag is attached to the basket at the lower edge, where a shirr is formed, in which is run a dark blue and gold silk cord. Cashmere may be used for the bag, if desired.

GLOVE BOX.

Take an ordinary oblong box, line with quilted pink silk, cover the outside with pink silk. Over this place a broad Italian lace edge. Remove the rim of the cover and cover with pink silk. The top ornamented with the lace the same as the sides. Fasten the top to the box with bows of narrow pink ribbon. Instead of silk pink silesia may be used with good effect.

KNITTED INFANTS' BOOTS.

Mrs. Annie Greeley, Fairbury, Ill., wishes directions for infants' boots. Get fine Saxony wool and No. 14 needles. Cast 24 stitches on each one of the three needles. 1st and 2d rounds are purled. 3d* Knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together.* Repeat from * 9 times. 4 th—Knit plain. 5th—Same as third. 6th—Knit plain. 7th—Same as 3d. 8th—Knit plain. 9th and 10th—Purl. 11th—Same as 3d. 12th—Knit plain. 13th—Same as 3d. 14th—Knit plain. 15th and 16th—Purl. 17th—Knit 2, *, knit 3, knit 2 together *, repeat from * 12 times, knit 1. 18th—Purl 5, knit 4 purl 1, knit 1, *, purl 2, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, *, repeat from * 8 times. 19th—Same as 18th. 20th—Purl 1, knit 4 purl 5, knit 1, *, purl 1, knit 1, purl 2, knit 1, *, repeat from * 8 times. 21st—Same as 20th. Repeat the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st rounds to the 44th. The heel, sole and toe are all worked as follows: 1st and 2d rounds knit 2, purl 2, all around. 3d and 4th, purl 2, knit 2, all around. The instep is a continuation of the front of the leg. 45th round—purl 1, knit 4, purl 5, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 2, knit 1. Now commence the heel; knit as explained above; use 29 stitches and put the other 6 on the instep needle; work these 29 back and forth for 29 rows. 31st row—knit 29 stitches and leave 10 on the other needle. 32d—turn back and knit 8 stitches, knit the 9th and 10th stitches together. 33d—turn back and knit 8, knit 2 together, continue the same as 32d row, until there is only 9 stitches on the needle; raise 10 stitches on the side of the heel and knit them as you take them up. Now knit all around again from here with all four needles, continue the instep pattern that was interrupted at the 45th round; raise 10 stitches from the other side of the heel, knit 3 off the next needle, knit 2 together at the center of the heel; there will now be 14 stitches on each of the heel needles; purl the two next rounds with the exception of the instep; knit 14, work instep needles. Now commence the sole. At the 5th, 9th and 13th rows, after the two purled rows, take two stitches together; the 3rd and 4th after the plain stitch at the top of the foot, and the 3rd and 4th before the plain stitch on the other side. At the 23d round after the two purled rows, leave off working the instep pattern and continue the pattern of the heel and sole. After knitting six rounds in this way, begin to decrease for the toe. Thus: 1st back needle knit 1, knit 2 together, work to end of needle; 2d back needle, work to within 3 stitches of the end of the needle and knit 2 together, knit 1 front needle, knit 1 knit 2 together, knit to within 3 of the end, then knit 2 together, knit 1, repeat these narrowings every fourth round, after the last narrowing there will be 28 stitches on all the needles. Work 5 more rounds and cast off on the wrong side, knit the front and back stitches together, and as you knit cast them off.

MRS. W. W.

Smith's Mill, Juneau Co., Wis.

A BUDGET FROM OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

I will tell you about a rustic motto-frame I have made which all who see it think charming.

I first had a plain red wood frame made to fit the motto, and covered the outer and inner edges neatly with gilt paper: then I took a large pasteboard box (large boxes can be obtained from milliners) and cut out the pasteboard to cover the face of the frame, which was 14 inches wide. To this pasteboard I sewed dried grasses, mostly the heads of wheat and barley, crossing them at the corners and finishing at the center where the stems meet with a bunch of dry everlastings. Next the motto was fastened in, a glass having been cut to fit, and the staples and cord put on, ready to hang. Lastly, and with great care, I tacked on the grass covered pasteboard. The effect was more beautiful than I had anticipated, and particularly appropriate for the motto, "Give us this day our daily bread."

BATH TOWEL.

Take a common grain sack, rip open and unhem and trim the edges straight by the thread. Wash thoroughly and boil in strong, clean suds, 10 or 12 hours whenever you happen to have a hot fire. This will make excellent towel cloth, preferred by some to Turkish toweling. Fringe out the four sides an inch and a half or two inches deep. With coarse red tambour botton, finish around the edge with deep buttonhole stitch to keep from fraying, making the stitches 1 inch apart. And such other adornment as taste dictates. A ladder worked in cross stitch across the narrow ends and a corner figure in each corner is pretty. A large initial is sometimes worked in the center. A pretty but simple design is a spray of flowers or even leaves worked diagonally across the center in outline embroidery. The cost of these towels is almost nothing besides the work you put on them; and a good friction bath with one of them, after a water bath, is a real luxury. If the skin is too tender for a coarse towel, it is (a melancholy fact, but true,) because it does not receive proper habitual care. The habitual use of a coarse towel renders the skin beautifully smooth and healthy—to mix up hygiene and fancy work. But why should we not learn how to use as well as make a towel? LOU T.

TIDY FOR ORGAN STOOL.

I will give a plan for making a tidy for an organ stool. Get three bunches of red cross braid and two spools of white No. 10 thread, then take a piece of braid three inches long, sew the ends together and gather it on one edge, draw it up tight, it will make a round wheel, then take a crochet needle and crochet around it twice; that makes one wheel; sew them together in the shape of a six square, with four wheels on each side. It will take 37 wheels for this then sew three on each side, then two, then one, this will make it in the shape of a star and will take 36 more wheels, then the fringe about three inches long around it.

VERA.

Shell and Twist.

If I can have space enough I will try and explain a pattern for stockings. I send it especially for "Mrs. Annie Grundy." Will simply give the pattern, then those who like can knit a stocking with it any size desired. It looks equally well in wool, cotton, or silk. The twist looks well in any shade, but the shell shows best in white, scarlet, or delicate tints. I hope THE HOUSEHOLD will like it

Cast on 13 stitches on 4 knitting needles; knit around plain three or four times.

First round—Knit 1, thread over, knit 1, thread over, knit 1, thread over, knit 1, thread over, knit 1, thread over, knit 1, thread over, knit 1, thread over, knit 1, seam 1; this forms the shell. Now take the first two stitches of the left hand needle off on a darning needle, letting the needle rest on the inside of the stocking. There are now 3 stitches left on left hand needle; knit 2 of these now replace the stitches from darning needle to left hand needle, being careful not to twist them; knit them, (2) seam 1, (this forms the twist.)

Second round—knit 18, seam 1, knit 4, seam 1.

Third round—slip and bind 1, knit 9, narrow, (knit 2 together,) seam 1, knit 4, seam 1.

Fourth round—slip and bind 1, knit 7, narrow, seam 1, knit 4, seam 1.

Fifth round—slip and bind 1, knit 5, narrow, seam 1, knit 4, seam 1. Every fifth round forms a shell and twist; the design can readily be seen when about the third shell and twist are formed. They look well knit separately, with plain knitting between, all of shell or all of twist, but I must stop; you can trim stockings a half dozen different ways with the simple shell and twist.—ORCHIS.

KNITTED PURSE WITH BEADS.

The directions say to use purse twist, but I don't know what it is unless very coarse silk. Begin by stringing a quantity of beads on the twist, not too many at once as you can cut the twist and string as you need them. Use four needles, cast on 36 stitches, 12 on each needle. Knit around plain. First row knit 1, make 1 slipping 2 beads down to the needle before throwing the thread over the needle; knit 2 together; repeat all around. Second row—knit 1, seam 1, which is the stitch that holds beads; knit 2; repeat to end of needle where you knit 1, continue on around; each needle commences and ends with 1 plain. Third row like first; fourth row like second. Knit this way for 3 inches, then omit the beads, and knit same way only you knit back and forth from one corner as you would the heel of a stocking, to make an opening about two inches, then go around again using the beads for the other end. When the purse is long enough bind off and catch the stitches up at each end with a needle and thread, draw it up, and attach a tassle of beads; get two rings to slip on the purse. I hope Mrs F G King will find these directions plain as I have tried to make them so. I have knit one purse after these directions omitting the beads. I have waited for some one else to send the directions, hoping they would be plainer. I would like to ask how to bleach ferns. SMITH.

"Bach" Speaks Again.

I have just been perusing "Uncle Fred's" reply to my article. It is certainly very amusing. The name is that of Esau, but the voice is Jacob's voice. "Uncle Fred" I thank you for your reply, for you maze some valuable concessions in my favor. Cabinet appointments, the Irish question, the poisonous effects of five cent and all other grades of cigars etc., are subjects of absorbing interest to all thinking minds who feel an interest in the health, happiness, and well being of our own people, and who have any sympathy for our oppressed fellow beings in other countries, and you admit that these are subjects of which the average female mind shows alarming ignorance.

You wish to know if I ever heard of Marion C Evans, Mrs. Stowe, Sarah P. Willis, Mrs. Southworth, and others. Certainly I have, and none to the credit of woman kind either. Only two of all you mention, claim any notice, as having contributed to the elevation and improvement of their race either mentally or physically. The others are writers of poetry and fiction; so-called heorines, singers, etc, who have contributed largely to the amusement and entertainment of the gaiety-loving portion of society, but who have never been deemed of any importance by the great minds who move the world and move the destiny of Nations. I only spoke of women in general, and the fact that you have found two honorable exceptions, does not disprove the statement that women as a class are mentally inferior to men. Fred Douglass is a great man, who has won enviable distinction on two continents as a political speaker, but this does not disprove the universally acceded fact, that the Ethiopian race are mentally inferior to the Caucasian.

As to your notice of my thirdly, you have only supposed and asserted, without regard to facts. I have visited hundreds of homes in different states, and among all classes of people, and I know whereof I speak. The wife never bears half the expenses of living, and as to dividing the income, it is usually handed over undivided to the wife and daughters, and the "old man" is shamed for not forking over a larger amount

True, the old bachelor does generally have a large head, and it is always well filled and that is why he has more good sense than to marry.

You express the hope that my mother is a married woman. Yes, and she has taught me to have more respect, even for women, than to publicly speak thus lightly of their virtue, which God forbid that I should attempt to assail.

You have again selected a few cases from a multitude, and drawn a horrible picture of the carelessness and improvidence of husbands. In 99 cases out of 100 the facts will not bear out your assertion. The husband usually feels more inclined to retire to some secluded spot and commit suicide to escape the constant drain upon his purse and the endless tongue lashing to which he is exposed, than to "sit comfortably on a dry goods box and talk of the extravagance of his family, besides he dare not sit idly on a "goods box," for his wife and daughters must have new silk dresses in time for the first ball, or theater, and he must keep moving to raise the money to buy them.

Try your hand again at giving instances of noble deeds, heroic sacrifices, etc. All but two of those cited by you are second rate minds, who have never done anything which obligates any one to render praise to them. BACH.

From the Hill Top.

Situated on the top of one of Western Pennsylvania's old hills is an old frame school house—not so old as the hills—not a "thing of beauty" itself, but the surrounding scenery will be a "joy forever" to those who are so favored as to give or receive instruction on that same old hill top. The far stretching hills and valleys with their alternate green fields and variegated woodland are pleasing to the eye, while the fresh air, braeing and healthful, gives to the pupils happy hearts, bright faces and quick intellects. The writer of this has held the post of honor for some time there in guiding the youth in the way they are going in consequence of which the communications in THE HOUSEHOLD on School Government were read with interest. Some hints being taken into the schoolroom, and carried into execution, served a purpose. Others could not be indorsed.

Lately I read an article—not on School Government—but how some "old bach" was permitted to live to become an "old bach." He seemed to explain matters, but I do not yet understand way he still lives. He describes the culinary department, giving the exception for the rule. My occupation sends me among the people more than any other work would that I could get at, and my experience has been this as a rule—white, light, spongy and sweet bread, meat done to a nice brown, vegetables served in such a way as to tempt any one to eat more than enough, and coffee, the aroma of which would tempt even the stomach of an old dyspeptic, or a crazy loon on the "important air" to long for a huge draught.

How are those tables groaning with their superabundance provided for? Here are farmers with their 200 and 300 acres well stocked, harvesting hundreds of bushels yearly, thus increasing his income, while his wife gathers marketing to keep up his table and clothe herself and children. They seem to do it as a matter of course, and are contented, cheerful and happy. I am glad they are. Can they do such a laborious, grand work, and find time for gossip? Can a woman accomplish so much, which takes as many brains as to command an army, at the same time have access to such periodicals as the Toledo BLADE, New York *Tribune*, *Scribner*, *Demorest*, etc., and have time or inclination for gossip, or a desire to converse with persons of such narrow contracted minds as to receive erroneous impressions of everyday life? A READER.

Politeness to Children.

If I may venture to introduce a new subject, I would like to ask if we and all of us, as a rule, are polite to children. If we treat them with anything like the consideration we show to older people? We exact the utmost politeness from them, and it is all right we should; it is an accepted fact that Young America is greatly lacking in this respect but as we all know, children are faithful copyists and example goes much farther than precept. A mother, of my acquaintance will do a washing, and her daughter, 12 or 14 years old, saves steps all day. She runs here and there, for papa's slippers, for the boys' mittens, for some one's book to make some starch, turn the wringer, set the table, wash dishes, make the beds, sweep the floor, trim the lamps and the child herself only knows what—and it is all right—but at night she complains that she is tired as she has reason to be, and her mother says, "What have you done I should like to know, to make you tired? Now I have done the washing all myself and you have only done a few chores. I don't want to hear any more complaints." She would not think of speaking so to a stranger, and one would suppose she should have as much regard for her child. Another takes the opportunity whenever she has a caller, to enlarge upon all of her daughter's failings—in the daughter's presence—until the poor girl is in an agony of mortification. She would treat no one else with such gross impoliteness.

Another lady who must, I suppose, at some past time have been a girl herself, has an antipathy towards girls. She usually has the appearance of a lady, but she loses no opportunity to snub and ill-treat girls from about eight or 10 to 15. At a picnic a little girl came up and shyly laid some strawberries in her lap. "What little boy gave me these?" said she, when she discovered them; "I did," said the little girl. "Why!" said the lady (?) in a tone of great surprize, "I did not know as a girl would do such a thing. I thought they were all too selfish," and this was the only word she received.

At concerts, lectures or other entertainments, children give up their seats, are pushed in corners and out of the way places, with no word of apology or thanks. How can we expect them to be models of good manners or politeness as they grow older? They are acute observers and none of these things escape them. Not long since one of these ladies, whom I have mentioned, was politely addressed by a girl of 13. The lady turned and favored her with a prolonged stare, and vouchsafed no reply whatever. The look said plainer than words, "what can *you* mean by persuming to address *me*?" My little boy, then about six years old, having been sent a long distance to show a lady the way, said to me upon returning, 'she didn't thank me, mamma." What reply could I make? Not one of reproof, certainly, for I had carefully taught him that no one who was a lady or gentleman would fail to thank others for all favors or little services and that if he ever wanted to be a nice gentlemanly boy he must never omit it.

Not very long since, at a gathering young ladies and gentleman began a game in which they had to choose up, like an old-fashioned spelling match. After choosing those of their own age there were several places to fill and there stood by several boys and girls of 14 or 15 years of age, but they would not choose them, though they were in every way unobjectionable in manners and appearance, and allowed them to spend the evening in a forlorn and lonesome manner, with nothing whatever to entertain them. Can there be no improvement in this direction? Are children, simply because they are children, entitled to no consideration? Do we not all need to reform in this direction? Perhaps I am mistaken, but it seems so to me and I would like to hear from others.

MRS. L. W. BLAKE.

Formation of Character.

No one will deny, that a good character is one of the chief blessings of mankind. To the young man who is just starting in life, it is the only sure foundation upon which he can base his future success. No one need expect to succeed in any pursuit of life, and can never rise to eminence without this great cardinal, a good character. He who expects to succeed without it will be sadly mistaken. We might just as well try to soar without wings among the elements as to undertake to accomplish anything without a good character. It is ever to be kept in mind, that it is, in all cases the fruit of personal exertion. It is not inherited from parents, or transferred from one to another.

The young man who has a good character is rich, though he may possess nothing else. He is rich in the good will and esteem of those who know him, rich in the many blessings they have in store for him. In the hour when misfortune may overtake him, he will find them ever ready to lend a hand. But a man may be counted poor though possessing millions, if he has not a good character. He will be looked upon by the intelligent and respectable as one fit only for the company of the low and vicious. He is poor in the confidence of friends, while the other is rich; poor in everything which is designed to make life desirable to intellectual beings.

Then the young man who wants to lay the foundation of future success should begin to lay it with a good character. But should he undervalue character and mingle with the low and vicious and be classed with the licentious and drunken, his case is one to be pitied, for he is on the road to ruin and unless he retraces his steps and starts anew what can his prospects be for the future? Let him reflect for a moment. Suppose he is known to be indolent, ignorant, and dishonest, who would employ him? Not one.

Then we see how important it is to lay the foundation solid and build upon it and the structure will stand though storms may beat upon it, as the waves of the mighty ocean beat upon the rocks along the shore, yet they stand because their foundation is solid. Thus it will be with those who build upon character.

A. P. DANIEL.

What to Read.

The subject of reading seems to be the principal topic of discussion of the members of the HOUSEHOLD at present. I would like to say a word in regard to the kinds of literature most profitable. Fiction is certainly beneficial, if not taken in such a degree as to crowd out more necessary literature; that is, fiction that is not a misrepresentation of nature. The necessity of a good knowledge of history cannot be over estimated. Geographical sketches, which most of our best papers contain, are always read with interest in the family, and is one of the easiest kinds of history to remember. When persons have most of their time taken up by their business, they are too liable to put most of their time for reading in fiction. That only is profitable to read which can be remembered, and as soon as one has read as much of one thing as he can remember, it is time for a change; or, rather, if a person continues to read one kind, or class, of books, she will get less that can be so easily remembered than when he has made a change.

There are a great many books on science written in such a way that they do not seem in any way like text books, and are more interesting for general reading.

The popular literature of the day is sketches or description of countries, cities or people, and is one of the most beneficial kinds of readings.

Just a word in regard to selections of libraries. Young folks, who are buying books from time to time, should consider well whether the volume is of more use to them than any other for the money. Those books are suitable for a library which can be read more than once with profit. FYRO.

An Indignant Answer.

In your issue of October 20 I notice an article on teaching signed "Kansas Teacher." It says that "Teaching is one of those sciences that has been left undeveloped, alas, for generations gone before." I fear that 'Kansas Teacher' errs in that assertion as he will confess when he reflects a little on the great institutions of learning in America—our splendid Normal Schools, where, as Storey, the editor of the Chicago Times, says, "teachers are ground out by the hundred yearly," not to speak of the great schools in the Old World, established centuries ago, that cannot be surpassed to day. Is it possible that the science of educating is yet in its infancy?

In conclusion he compares regulations of privileges with permissions given "Mormons" and Catholics. What a sublime idea!

Of the Mormon religion I know little, but in the Catholic faith I deny this statement in regard to permission to sin.

I wish it understood that I do not desire to enter into a religious controversy, but when I read such a vile slander against the Catholic doctrine I felt as if I must speak and would advise "Kansas Teacher" to be certain that his statements are well founded before he speaks of any religion.

My humble advice to teachers is; Let teachers choose their religion and practice it as devoutly as they may wish. Be charitable and do not show your narrow-mindedness and bigotry by casting slurs at any faith and you will find you will gain more friends in this world and a greater reward in heaven.

If I am admitted this time I may come again and tell my way of stamping and making various fancy articles.

MRS. P. J. G.

Humboldt, Kan.

Servant Girls.

An old subject, yet always new. One of the domestic problems yet unsolved. To secure proper relations between mistress and hired girls; chief obstacles in the way; for the present demoralization, who or what is to blame, the mistress, the girl or some one else; whichever, how correct the wrong; these are questions at the bottom of the problem, to satisfactorily solve which must have correct replies. I claim no particular knowledge on the subject, but it is profitable to compare views; and I address THE HOUSEHOLD, hoping the discussion probably resulting, will be of advantage to all concerned. I have no injury to avenge, and I shall aim to be, to all parties, candid and just. Hired girls are represented in our circle and they need take no offense at anything. I shall say, in closing this article look at the suggestive facts. In our cities many families employ hired girls. There is not so much other local advertising as for servant girls. In answer, comes a string of girls asking for large wages, professing entire fitness but really incapable of properly preparing an ordinary meal, yet giving plausible reasons for leaving their present places. HUSBAND.

An Ohio Teacher.

Will you kindly permit a new comer to appear in your family circle? I have read the articles in your department with much profit and pleasure. I am mostly interested in those on our common schools. I am a teacher in the backwoods of old Wood County, Ohio, and I would not exchange places with any one. I consider a teacher's calling the highest profession there is, next to the ministry. I have read those articles by "Kansas," and "Wisconsin Teacher," and I would say I agree with them in the main. Now, teachers, let us avail ourselves of the courtesy of the good old BLADE, and give our experiences in the school room. I know I can learn something and I should be happy for any hints that I may receive. If this finds a place in your columns I may write again, and give you some of my experience in the schools of Wood County. Now let us hear from all of the teachers.

WOOD COUNTY TEACHER

Inquiries.

Will some experienced housekeeper tell me the secret of roasting meat so as to have it tender and juicy? Should it be done in a slow or quick oven? I generally have from 2 to 4 pounds. About how long should a roast of this size remain in a properly heated oven? Second—will some one tell me what to do for a canary bird that has the gaps? Third—will some kind reader tell me how to knit a gentleman's scarf? I prefer the knitted to the crocheted ones, but the directions would have to be very minute. What sized needles would I have to get, and must they be wooden ones, or what kind and about how much Germantown wool would it take for a scarf one-half yard wide and two yards long?—BUTTERCUP.

I like to read your paper very much, and am greatly interested in the Christmas gifts, but do not find much that a little girl like me can make, and would be so pleased if some one would write something simple.—A LITTLE SCHOOL GIRL.

Can some of the members of THE HOUSEHOLD hand give me directions, through the BLADE, for knitting a boy's little shirt, also leggings with feet, sometimes called, I think, Polish boots?—MRS. T. C.

Will some one please tell what will color cotton a red that will not fade, and also how to make good pumpkin pies; and will some one describe the terms used in knitting, such as "seam," "bind," "purl," and "star?"—VERA.

Will some baker or other person who knows how tell me how to make baker's "Boston brown bread?" We make it, but cannot get it like the bakers.—O. M. R.

Will some walking cyclopedia of literature please send through the BLADE a list of reliable historical novels, or novels from which one may obtain correct ideas in regard to the state of affairs, political, social and religious (particularly the two latter) in different countries of the world and at different historical periods? Such as "Schonberg-Cotta Family," Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," Geo. Eber's "Sisters," "Emperor," "Uards," Chas. Kingsley's "Hypatia," etc.—LOU T.

We have tried "Cornelia's" wristlets mentioned in the BLADE of November 3d, and a sorry piece of work we have made of it. Started out with the required number of stitches, knit according to directions, and found our work growing less and less. Three of us have tried it with the same result. Think you narrow too many times. Please see if you have not made a mistake, as we are anxious for a pretty wristlet. Answer through THE HOUSEHOLD, as there are quite a number that will be glad to see an error corrected.—MRS. H. WILAND.

Will the lady who sent directions to the BLADE for painting stoves with silicate of lead, please send her address or directions for painting in several different colors? In return, I will send an excellent baking powder recipe, that can be made at one third the usual cost.—MRS. EZRA RHODES, Schell City, Mo.

I wish some one of THE HOUSEHOLD would give a new poison for rats and mice. I have tried every known exterminator. They grow fat on arsenic and I think they must have spit out the powdered glass I fed them, for they ate the mush in which I put it. With all my poisoning only two dead mice is the result, and I am not sure but they died of old age. I have grown desperate. I have almost come to the point that Charlotte Bronte's father did when he shot pistols out of the kitchen window to ease his temper and revive his spirits.

Some one advised us to soak lamp wicks in suds. If the burners are boiled for some time in strong suds, it will make quite an improvement.—MIDGE, LaPlace.

Answers to Inquiries.

Joseph Frost.—For the tickling cough you complain of, try an irritating plaster, applied at night for several nights. Mustard is the best; have seen it cure very severe cases of long standing.

Sapling.—Try washing your oilcloths in milk, after first washing them in hard soap suds and rinsing them in clear water. For cracked hands, use oat meal, well soaked in warm water.

L. Crim.—In answer to an appeal from a poor old man for reading matter, I would try and send him something if I knew what kind of reading he would like.—MRS. E. TUCKER.

If the lady signing herself "Nellie" will send a card, giving her address, to box 16 Hazardville, Conn., she will receive an answer, stating all she wishes to know regarding the health of the City of Hartford and vicinity, from one who has lived there.—"CONNECTICUT."

It seems that 'Mechanic's Wife" can not understand the directions which I sent for knitted lace. The "star," that troubles her was written as a character, instead of a word, and was simply used as a way mark, not as a stitch. You will notice that in the third and fifth, it reads 'knit as in first, from star,' which simply means that you are to follow the directions given in the first row, from the word "star" to the word 'star;" that is, the openwork part of the first, third, and fifth rows, are to be knit alike.

Many thanks to Mrs. J. W. W. for the directions for crocheting a gentleman's scarf. They are easily understood and I shall follow them. Will "Mechanic's Wife" please report success after another trial of the pattern for lace? I can send directions for knitting mittens if THE HOUSEHOLD wishes it. TWIG.

Editor of THE HOUSEHOLD will you please tell C. A. Pernot that any communication directed to Cottage Grove, Washington Co., Minn., will reach her?

MRS ORPHA E. HOFFMAN.

I will answer the inquiries concerning "Twigs" lace pattern. It should read: "Cast on 37" (thirty-seven) instead of 35. "Star" means "purl" or "seam."

I have just finished a set of silk, knit after "Twig's" directions and think it very pretty, but much wider than is necessary for neck or sleeves.

If 7—8—9 were used in place of 14—15—16 it would still be plenty wide.

Cast on 30 stitches if 7, 8 and 9 are used.—LITTLE FRIEND.

Recipes.

Here is a recipe for everlasting fruit-cake. It will keep six months. 2 cups of brown sugar, 1 cup of butter, 3 eggs, 1 cup of water, 2 cups of flour, 2 cups of chopped raisins, 1 teaspoonful of soda in water, 1 nutmeg, 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon and clover each.—MRS E. TUCKER.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.

1 cup of butter, 4 cups of flour, 3 cups of sweet milk, the whites of 8 eggs, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder or 1 of soda, and 2 of cream of tartar.

MUFFINS.

One half cup of sugar, ½ cup of water, 1½ cups of flour, whites of three eggs, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1½ teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in gem tins.

WEDDING CAKE.

One cup of butter, 3 cups of sugar, worked to a cream, 5 well beaten eggs, the yolks and afterwards the whites, ½ dozen ground cloves, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon. Pulverize a teaspoonful of soda and mix it in 5 cups of flour, 1 pound of seeded raisins cut once and rubbed in flour. Just before baking add a cup of sour cream.—VERA.

FASHIONS FOR MEN.

All Coats Shorter and Pants Tighter.

From Harper's Bazar.

There are no marked changes made in cutting gentlemen's clothing, though pantaloons are narrower than those of last season, and all coats are shorter, including the Prince Albert frock coats, dress coats, morning cutaways, sacks and also overcoats. The suit for business, traveling, and morning wear is made from one piece of English or Scotch suiting in neat plaids, checks, or mixtures of colors. The coat may be a sack with one or four buttons, or an English cutaway with the same number of buttons. The vest, cut high like the coat, has a collar or net, according to the fancy of the wearer. The trousers are very close fitting.

The semi dress suit for church and afternoon wear is really the day dress suit, as it is worn to all entertainments given in the day time, such as afternoon teas, receptions and weddings. This consists of a Prince Albert double-breasted frock coat of black or dark blue twilled cloth—young men prefer dark blue, with marked diagonal lines; this coat is finished with silk facings, and the vest of the same cloth is cut very high to match the coat, so that only very little of the folded scarf is shown below the collar. The trousers are made of heavy cloth, with dark neat stripes, usually having a gray effect, but no special color prevails for these.

The dress suit remains unchanged in shape, except that the coats are shortened a trifle. The most glossy West of England broadcloth is used for this swallow tailed coat and vest, which is cut low in front to match it, and these are the only garments now made of broadcloth for men of fashion. Silk facings may be used on such coats, or they are omitted, as the wearer directs. The narrow trousers are of heavy doeskin of the same lustrous black used for the coat. Young men of fashion now wear this suit to all entertainments in the evening, putting it on for 6 o'clock dinners, making evening calls in it, wearing it to the theater, where formerly it was seldom seen, and going thence to receptions. Overcoats are made of Elysians and fur beaver cloths, and are most often sacks, slightly shorter than those of last year, but occasionally a surtout overcoat is ordered. Blue, brown and black are the colors used without preference for either.

The shirt fronts chosen for all occasions for dress as well as for general wear, are of plain linen of three thicknesses, cut in shield shape, and without any decoration in the way of plaits or embroidery. This shirt bosom is never visible except with the low cut fronts of dress coats, when a few tiny tucks or cords may be stitched in the edge, out side of the single large stud which is now worn on dress occasions. This stud is of hammered gold or plain Etruscan gold, with a jeweled center, a diamond, sapphire or turquois is preferred. Turned down collars are again returned to favor for dress occasions, but are worn very narrow, with a small open space that is filled by the small bow of the white lawn scarf. Another shape has the turned down collar meeting at the throat, but is sloped away broadly to show the flat scarf worn with it. The Jason collar is a popular standing collar as it laps slightly, and does not have sharp points that are uncomfortable to the wearer; this is worn both for dress and general wear. The English collar, standing behind and turned over in points in front is still used.

A Big Price for a Book.

Brayton Ives, a New Yorker, paid $15,000 for an illuminated missal, the other day, not too large to slip into an overcoat pocket, if, like those in Mr. George Bancroft's overcoat, the pocket is large enough to take in an octavo volume. This is probably the largest price ever paid in this country for one book. In England $36,000 paid for a Gutenburg Bible on paper, is high-water mark in book prices.

Brother Gardner on Insanity.

Detroit Free Press.

"Let me say to you dat I dosn' believe in insanity. De insane burglar who enters my cabin will miss de top of his head. De lunatic who draws a knife on me am gwine to get hurt. I keep a dog to bite de insane thieves who want to plunder my garden. If I am drawn on a jury, I shall vote to send every insane prisoner to the Penitenshary fur de longest possible period. When a man steals, I shall call him a thief; when he robs, I shall call him a robber; when he kills, I shall call it murder an' hold dat de jury who lets him off am entitled to 39 lashes apiece at de whipin' post."

Our Young Folks.

OUR LIFE IS WORK.

BY GEORGE BANCROFT GRIFFITH.

Ah! true it is, the time for labor here
Is swiftly passing and our days are few;
The joy of life, the happy smile, the tear,
All, all the sweets of youth we soon review!
The time is short indeed, nor found again
The dark or sunny side, past joy or pain.

Then let us not retain one gloomy thought,
Nor miss the meaning of God's wondrous plan;
But make each day with some good actions fraught,
Lead noble lives,—do all the good we can;
Dwell on the constant mercies we receive,
And star with hope the pattern that we weave!

Gather in grains the manna day by day,
Of happiness that none may surely keep;
Each hour improve; then pass from earth away
Like some tired child that softly falls asleep,—
To wake in house whose fashion is divine,
And see our record on its bright walls shine.

—*Youth's Companion.*

For the Young Folks.

TOMMY.

BY ELLA GUERNSEY.

It had been an "awful" day for Tommy Holland. He had begun it wrong by being cross to Norah, his patient nurse; and when Miss Arethusa Gadder came in to make mamma a friendly morning visit, this cross little fellow walked boldly up to the lady and asked her to "put out her tongue."

She very graciously did so, then pleasantly asked, "is anything the matter with it, my dear?"

"Yes," said Tommy, assuming his doctor papa's professional air: "it's wearin' out; you use it too much. You should give it rest."

"Why, Tommy!" gasped his frightened mamma. "Do not mind him, Miss Arethusa; he only imitates his papa, who, to tease me, often tells me my tongue is wearing out." But Miss Arethusa sat up stiffly, turned very red in the face, and muttered something that sounded like "little pitchers having big ears, and repeating what their elders said," and took her leave very angry.

Mamma did not know whether to laugh or cry, as Miss Arethusa was the owner of a venemous tongue. 'Oh, Tommy Holland, how can you be such a bad boy? It is just as easy to be good."

"No, it is not, mamma, for I do try sometimes to be better."

Mamma was called out of the sitting-room, and Uncle Dick came in dressed in his best, as he was to attend the morning wedding of a friend. While surveying his moustache in a

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

How Lime Affects the Soil.

Lime is everywhere an essential of a fertile soil, and is more extensively used where agriculture occupies an advanced position, than any other mineral substance. It is applied in a variety of forms, as carbonate of lime—lime rock—lime rock burned, and the carbonic acid driven off when it becomes caustic, but again absorbs this and moisture from the air, or is slacked also in sulphate of lime, or gypsum, plaster, phosphate of lime, as in bones; silicate of lime, existing in many rocks and earths, marls, chalk, which is another form of carbonate of lime, found chiefly in England; magnesian limestone, the base of which is lime with a varying proportion of magnesia. In this country, only common lime, plaster, and marl are of much interest. Lime can scarcely be applied judiciously to any soil without advantage; but as under varying circumstances its effects also vary, care and experience are required in its application; in other words the quantity to be used depends upon circumstances, and can only be determined by experiment and practice.

Its mechanical action opens and renders free, stiff clays, while it consolidates sandy soils. Chemically, it increases the fertility of all soils in which it does not already abound, especially of moist tenacious soils that contain much inert vegetable matter. It improves the quality of the crop, increases the effects of manure, and calls into action fertilizing matters that are dormant, changes the vegetation of the land by favoring the growth of some plants and killing others—especially moss and sour grasses—bringing in their stead sweet and tender herbage and clovers, and is an advantage to different crops in a variety of ways which it is not necessary to specify. Water-slacked lime is, on the whole, most useful. Air slacked lime, however, is best as a top dressing to meadows, as the other is too caustic.

Not long ago Prof. E. W. Hilgard, of California, in discussing the objects and interpretation of soil analysis gives, among other things, the following advantages resulting from an adequate supply of lime in soils:

1. A more rapid transformation of vegetable matter into active humus, which manifests itself by a dark or deep black tint of the soil,

2. The retention of such humus, against the oxidizing influences of hot climates; witness the high humus percentage of such soils, as against all others in the Southern States.

3. Whether through the medium of this humus, or in a more direct manner, it renders adequate for profitable culture percentages of phosphoric acid and potash so small that, in case of deficiency or absence of lime the soil is practically sterile.

4. It tends to secure the proper maintenance of the conditions of nitrification, whereby the inert nitrogen of the soil is rendered available.

5. It exerts a most important physical action on the flocculation, and therefore on the tillability of the soil, as heretofore shown by Schloesing and by myself.

Prof. Hilgard adds that in the majority of soils (excepting those extremely sandy) the lime percentage is greater in the subsoil than in the surface soil. This is, doubtless, he explains, the result of the easy solubility of calcic carbonate in the soil water, which carries it downward and thus tends to deplete the surface soil. This fact is strikingly shown in the results of Loughridge's investigation on the composition of the several sediments. The efficacy of lime in preventing "running to wood" in fruit soils, and in favoring the production of fruit, is conspicuously shown in a number of cases.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Age to Dispose of Fowls.

Fowls are termed old after they have past the first annual moult, which usually occurs at the age of 16 or 18 months. Before this the females are called pullets and the males cockerels. With most breeds this is the age for disposing of fowls, although favoritism spares many finely plumed birds, and the hen that lays eggs in the Fall, when they are scarce generally saves her life for another Winter. Every careful breeder of poultry should keep a record of the ages, so that no mistakes may occur, as it is poor policy to behead a pullet in mistake for an old hen. After the moult is finished and the fowls are fully feathered it is sometimes a little difficult to distinguish the old birds from the young. There is a general difference of appearance, aside from size, that experts may be guided by but it cannot always be trusted. Hens frequently have spurs after the first year, but it is not always the case. Some old hens have legs, or rather shanks, as clean and smooth as a pullet's. Neither can size be trusted, when all are clad in their new plumage. I have found it safer to mark the pullets. This may easily be done, and almost every one has some method. An old Brahma breeder of my acquaintance used red paint, dotted the pullets on the wingbows, and yearling hens on the rump, classifying them much as farmers do their sheep.

With many breeds it is better to retain the old fowls until two and sometimes three years old. Especially is this the case when the chicks have not been well kept on the start. Chickens that are well fed will lay the majority of their eggs during the first and second years. The Brahmas should not be kept long on account of their tendency to take on an excess of fat, which generates disease, and this is too frequently the case with the Asiatics. Unless exceedingly fine for show or breeding birds it is better to shift this breed after the first moult. With the continuous layers it is different. Their habits are more active and industrious, and although never forgetting their feeding time they do not make it the whole dependence, as is often the case with the more sluggish and indolent Asiatic. The clean shanked, small bodied bird does not lay all her eggs the first season, although the majority may be deposited within the first nine months after coming into laying; still it pays in many cases to Winter and Summer the hens. This is especially true of the Spanish, Hamburgs and Dorkings, and often with the Leghorns.

With cocks it is different. The best success in the rearing of chicks is obtained by using cockerels. They should, however, have arrived at full maturity before using for breeding. For all purposes, either stock or market, pullets are to be desired, and to obtain these the breeding fowls must all have come to full maturity. The produce of very young cockerels seldom if ever without an exception, make in majority, while the same may be claimed of an old cock and young hens.

To get uniform chicks, and have the majority females, the fowls themselves should possess uniformity as regards color, plumage and age, as well as size and markings. When thoroughbred on both sides, the chicks will rarely sport. Much depends on the health and keeping of adult birds in respect to fertility. Fowls that are a year old are much better for breeders, as their chicks are stronger and more easily reared, but breeding birds should not have passed their prime, as otherwise their produce are weakened, and liable to disease.

The age of fowls may oftimes be told by the general look about the head and comb. Young fowls present a fresher color, and smaller appendages. The youthful appearance may also be noticed in the make-up and alertness. It is not, however, always safe to trust the eye. So long as a hen is profitable, and pays her way, she should be kept.—*C. B. in Country Gentleman.*

Suggestions of and for the Season.

This month brings the farmer to the close of the year, and while he naturally takes a survey of the season that is past, he also looks forward to the coming one. The year now closing has been an eventful one in many respects, and a review of it should show some valuable lessons. Over a wide extent of country the farmer was never more fully impressed with his dependence upon a full supply of water for a profitable crop. The drouth of 1881 will turn the thoughts of many to the subject of irrigation, with a view to controlling the supply of water for the fields and gardens. The dairyman who was cut off from an abundance of green food in the light of the season, will best inform himself to find means of securing a supply of nutritious food in times of need. The question of fodder crops will probably be discussed more thoroughly this Winter than ever before, and the next dry season will be provided more fully against than the last. There has been an unparalleled excitement in the produce market, and never before have the farmers been more thoroughly impressed with the importance of knowing when to sell. It may be said in short, that the lesson of the season is that the farmer who is to be the most successful in the future, is the one who mingles the largest amount of brains with the labor of his hands. Thoughtless farming—if such a thing has been possible in the past—will not prove successful in the future. With this in mind the farmer has food for much valuable thought before the opening days of the busy Spring. Each one, as he enjoys the warm evening fire, will review the season that has closed, and looking the failures straight in the face, plan some way to shun them in the future; while thankful for the successes, he will consider wherein they might be improved or increased in number. In the peace of the quiet Winter we must prepare for the war of activity and growth open with the Spring. The practice of "taking an account of stock" as it is termed by the shopkeepers and business men, is especially a good one for the farmer. It will not consume much time, and when done will be more than a source of satisfaction; it will serve as a basis for many calculations, and possibly induce important changes in the system of farm management. To know the results of the season in dollars and cents is the aim and end of the taking of taking account of stock. The losses and gains are here brought to view, and opportunity is given for a careful inspection of every department of the farm. It may show that, in the way the work has been done, it if much more profitable to raise potatoes than corn, or sheep than hogs. It may be that the profits from an acre of currants are more than from the 10 acres of wheat. All such questions as these are best settled by a system of farm bookkeeping, which includes the yearly balancing or settlement of accounts.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Cotton Seed Meal.

The wonderful feeding value of cotton seed meal is bringing this food into prominent notice, but as yet few farmers are cognizant of its elements or feeding value as compared with other grains. A ton of this meal contains about 40 pounds of potash over 75 pounds of nitrogen, and about 60 pounds of phosphoric acid—three elements that are so abundant that the manure of stock fed upon it about equals the average commercial fertilizers in plant food value. The danger in feeding is in guess work and consequent overfeeding. Two pounds per day for cows and horses is a large allowance, and for calves two ounces would be abundant. Its greatest feeding value is with root crops, combining as they would with the starch producing roots, and almost perfect ration. English experiments go to show that the manure of cattle fed with cotton-seed meal is better than any other animal manure, other than guano from birds. This meal as food for merino sheep produces an exceedingly valuable fruit—two results in fact. The usual effect of feeding cotton seed to female cattle when they are with young is a tendency to produce miscarriage. Strange enough the effect upon merino ewes is to make them bear twins. A sheep farmer in Arkansas by careful feeding of cotton-seed meal to his flock caused three fourths of them his ewes to bear twins. The other values as result to be got from feeding sheep on cotton seed meal is the oil from the wool, which is more abundant than from other food.

Winter Care for Stallions.

Now that the season is over, a few suggestions regarding the care of the stallion may be of interest. It is always best to give the animal light work during the Fall and Winter, but in many cases this is not convenient and the next best thing is to erect a strong yard where the horse can run out at will. Very little grain should be fed during the Winter, and the little that is fed should consist of bran, oats and other light food. He should be allowed to eat as much grass as possible. Tails can only be done, however, while held by the groom, which is not convenient. The next best thing is plenty of good clean straw. The horse is better off without blanketing except in severe cold weather. The custom of keeping a stallion tied in a stall with a feed box full of grain is not only unprofitable but inhuman. There is no animal that does not enjoy his freedom and when it can be allowed it should be.

Check not in Demand.

We are glad to see that check is not so highly estimated as formerly. Sagacious swine breeders are learning that body is of more consequence. Cheeky pigs may fill the bill at fairs and win admiration on account of roundness and plumpness and filling land tubs, but they will not meet the requirements of the lover can stomachs. To do this we shall have to improve backwards. We want pigs to eat rather than to look at—long bodies and hams with less fat, even bone, have longer heads and smaller chaps. The markets demand hogs of this style, as consumers do not like the waste of overfat hams and pork.—*Rural New Yorker.*

MARRIAGE ASSOCIATIONS.

A Test Case to be Made by the Attorney-General.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 1—To settle the question as to whether matrimonial benefit associations can become corporate bodies under the laws of this State, Attorney-General Nash has determined to bring an action in the Supreme Court, and will to-morrow file a petition in quo warranto against the Matrimonial Benefit Company of Cincinnati, of which L. G. Bernard is President. This association was organized in 1880, and was incorporated before the Attorney General expressed the opinion that such organization could not be incorporated in this State. Acting in accordance with this opinion, the Secretary of State has since refused to file certificates of incorporation for many similar organizations, and the Cincinnati company is the only one of the kind in the State exercising corporate power.

Miss Cary's Jewels, This Time.

DELAWARE, O., Nov. 30—Annie Louise Cary, while dining at the Railroad Restaurant, had her portmonnais stolen, containing two rings, a pair of earrings and two pins with diamond sets. A colored waiter was arrested but nothing found on him. Afterward the jewelry was found hidden under the waiter's table, and it was sent forward to Miss Cary. The waiter was released for lack of positive evidence, and was discharged from the restaurant.

Wonderful Power.

When a medicine performs such cures as Kidney Wort is constantly doing, it must truly be said to have wonderful power. A carpenter in Montgomery, Vt., had suffered for eight years from the worst of kidney diseases, and had been wholly incapacitated for work. He says, "One box made a new man of me, and I sincerely believe it will restore to health all that are similarly afflicted." It is now sold in both liquid and dry form.—*Danbury News.*

The Sunday School.

Fourth Quarterly Review.

LESSON 13, SUNDAY, DEC. 18, 1881.

GOLDEN TEXT: Wherefore we receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably with reverence and Godly fear.—Heb. 12: 28.

TITLES AND GOLDEN TEXTS.

1. FREE GIVING.

God loveth a cheerful giver.—2 Cor. 9: 7.

2. THE TABERNACLE.

There a cloud covered the tent of the congregation, and the glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle.—Exod. 40: 34.

3. THE BURNT OFFERING.

So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many.—Heb. 9: 28.

4. THE PEACE OFFERING.

Offer unto God thank-giving; and pay thy vows unto the Most High.—Psa. 50: 14.

5. NADAB AND ABIHU.

Ye shall be holy; for I am holy.—Lev. 11: 44.

6. THE DAY OF ATONEMENT.

We also joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the atonement.—Rom. 5: 11.

7. THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.—Psa. 103: 2.

8. THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.

Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound.—Psa. 89: 15.

8. THE SERPENT IN THE WILDERNESS.

And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the son of man be lifted up, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life.—John 3: 14-15.

10. BALAAM.

A double minded man is unstable in all his ways.—James 1: 18.

11. LAST DAYS OF MOSES.

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.—Psa. 90: 12.

13. THE BABE AND THE KING.

Of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth.—John 1: 46.

HINTS FOR THE PRIMARY TEACHER.

If, as suggested, questions have been given to be returned with answers, the review must be arranged with reference to the plan of questions. Some outlines are given to be adapted to the knowledge of the class in the history of Moses. It might seem a simple thing for an adult class so to picture the leader and lawgiver, a teacher, author, statesman, warrior, poet, blazing with meekness, honors from God's own hand, such as no other man ever received. But children enjoy details, each little touch in a portrait helps the distinct idea of a real living man; when an inspired pen tells of the princess opening the ark among the flags, one graphic touch gives life to the scene, "behold the babe wept." Few Scripture characters are given with the completeness of description we have in the four books of the bible containing the story of Moses, and in numberless allusions to him in the Old and New Testaments. From six months' lessons you can glean much from the class; but if scenes are introduced not previously taught, they must be explained.

What do you know of Moses' face? When he was a little baby his parents saw that he was "exceeding fair." Who first looked in the child's face in the ark by the river-bank? We read nothing more about Moses' face until he was a shepherd, and saw that strange sight in the desert. What? Who was in the midst of the fire? When God spoke "Moses hid his face, for he was afraid to look on God." That was the first time; what other times and where did God talk with him? When he had been forty days with God and came back to the people how did his face look? What did he put over it? There was no other prophet like Moses. God said, "With him will I speak mouth to mouth," and again, "Whom the Lord knew face to face."

What can you tell of Moses' hands? All the first forty years of his life we know nothing about them—how the baby hands began to play or the boy hands to be busy. Surely they could write and do many skillful things, for he learned all the wisdom of the Egyptians.

The first thing we know was when he was forty years old. Whom did he slay? Where did he hide him? What did his hands help to do by the well? What did his hands do as a shepherd? What did God tell him to take in his hand and work wonders? What happened when God told him to put his hand in his bosom? Tell some of the signs which he wrought with his rod before Pharaoh. Where did he stretch out his hand one fearful night? What did he bring when he came down from Sinai? What did he once make and lift up in the sight of the people? How many books of the Bible did he write?

What can you tell of Moses' voice? When did he say "I am slow of speech and of a slow tongue?" Whom did God choose to speak for him? Yet it was Moses to whom God said, "Speak to the children of Israel that they go forward." Again, "Speak to the children of Israel that they bring me an offering." Moses' voice told of offerings and sacrifices for the people and priests, what to bring and how to offer it, what to pray and when to praise; the lips and voice of Moses gave reproof and counsel, promise and law. When he was old, and they nearly through the wilderness life, his voice repeated all the story, and spoke blessings to them.

What do you know of Moses' eyes? There will be much recalled as you question of the splendors of the palace and hardships of his people, his shepherd and desert life, Mount Sinai, the judgments on the rebellious and disobedient, daily mercies, miracles of help to strange, wayward people, but do not omit the last look at the promise land and the glory of God shown so often to him.

The children will now be prepared to give some estimates of Moses' character.

Moses was a praying man. Who taught Moses to pray? No doubt his own mother taught her little child to pray while he lived among idol worshipers. Even Pharaoh believed in Moses' prayers; for when the plagues were on him, he was glad to say to Moses, "Entreat the Lord for me." Moses prayed for the people of Israel, and taught them to pray. Can you tell of any of the times where he prayed for them?

Moses was an obedient man. When and where God told him to go he obeyed. He tried to do exactly what God said, whether about a lop or rivet in the tabernacle, or the going out of an army. Did he once disobey? How! When at last the summons came for Moses to die without entering the land he had longed for, he went up to the mountain to die cheerfully and obediently.

Moses was a loving man. Under this section the teacher may take a backward glance into the lessons of last quarter. In whose house was Moses brought up? Did he forget, in the grandeur of Pharaoh's house, his own people,—the poor, toiling Hebrew slaves! What sudden act of his told of his love to his brethren? and when, after he had led the people out of Egypt, they murmured and rebelled against God, and God was about to destroy them all, what offer, for their sakes, did Moses make? He gave up all his life to the service of God in leading a thankless and murmuring people through the Desert to Canaan.

Moses was a believing man. He had faith in God's word, in sorrow, trial, war, he believed in God; when the people were hungry, he knew bread would come from heaven, for God said so; he knew he was safe when the people rebelled against him, for God had said, "Certainly I will be with thee."

Moses was an humble man; lowly in heart, trusting in God, not in himself. When his own brother and sister found fault with him because they did not like his wife, we are told "Moses was very meek above all the men which were upon the face of the earth."

Moses was an honored man. Called by God to deliver and lead his chosen people, trained by God for his work, often spoken to face to face, taken up to commune with him forty days, by God fed and kept one hundred and twenty years, then touched by God, and died, and God buried him. That is not all; fourteen hundred years after, on a mountain in the land Moses did not enter before, he was allowed to come and talk with Jesus about his death. "Moses my servant" was with Jesus when the voice said, "This is my beloved Son." Moses sang songs of joy on earth, but in heaven hosts sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the Lamb.

Where did Moses live? Only one-third of life in a house, eighty years in tents among deserts, fields, and rocks; but his spirit was so full of God he called the Lord his "dwelling-place."

How was he like Jesus? This was part of the September primary review, preparatory to this, and can be recalled by those who used an outliner or blackboard exercise. Each teacher can readily find more on this point than could be used in the ordinary time of teaching.—*Fitch Latimer in S. S. Times.*

A Difference.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

In the saloon: "Yes, my youthful friend, you have beered, but it will be some time before you have whiskers."

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Ninth Conference of the National Association.

Large Attendance and Great Interest Manifested.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, Nov. 29.—The formal opening of the Ninth Conference of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association took place this afternoon at the Grand Opera House. The attendance was large and the proceedings interesting.

The Convention was called to order by J. Q. Smouffer, President of the Local Committee, introducing Rev. John Hood, who asked the Divine direction on the proceedings of the Convention.

Major Smith, in a few and appropriate words, welcomed the delegates to the Convention, and on behalf of the citizens tendered the association the use of the Opera House for their meeting, and Davis Ely's block for a display of their products.

F. J. Upton, on behalf of the Board of Trade of Cedar Rapids, gave words of greeting, and tendered the Exchange room of the Board for such purposes as they may desire to use it.

His Honor, Gov. John H. Gear, welcomed the Association to the State in an eloquent address, in which he noted the agricultural developments of the State, and especially the rapid and extensive development of the dairy interests, and noting the immense magnitude of this business of the State at present.

Gov. Gear was followed by an address by the Hon. Austin Belknap, President of the Association, in which he reviewed the changes during the past score of years in the mode of conducting business generally, but especially in the dairy interests of the country, and more especially of the West. He dwelt at length on the adulteration of butter and cheese and suggested a law requiring dealers to place a mark on every package of adulterated products that the consumer may be protected from the present imposition, and urged the necessity of the Association adopting some plan to prevent this growing fraudulent adulteration of dairy products.

At the conclusion of the President's address the business proper of the Convention was announced as the next in order, and at the call of the roll of States 22 responded, as follows: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Michigan, Dakotah, Vermont, Massachusetts and Maine.

A letter was received from Secretary Kirkwood, sending greetings; also one from Hon. James F. Wilson, both of whom had been invited to be present, were read; also telegrams from the Boards of Trade of Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, the latter stating that Illinois was waiting anxiously for the report of the Awarding Committee to know if Iowa still held sway as the queen of the dairy.

The proceedings closed with the completion of the organization, in filling committees and appointing new ones. By agreement no member of the butter awarding committees shall be from Iowa. The display of butter is the largest ever exhibited at any fair in the United States, and the collection of dairy implements, machinery and appliances can only be computed by area, exhibiting a progress in labor saving and butter and cheese perfecting arrangements as interesting as instructive to all identified with dairy "interests and industries." The halls are artistically and appropriately decorated and the attendance is large, including many ladies. The citizens of Cedar Rapids give a reception to the delegates to night at Green's Opera House in the form of a literary and social entertainment.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Nov. 30—The second day of the Convention was opened by a discussion of oleomargarine and other fraudulent compounds in the adulteration of dairy products. Mr. Buglehart, of Chicago, told the magnitude of the adulteration business in butter. He said only 40 per cent of butter is good, and the balance butterine. The manufacture and trade in butterine is one of the principal business interests of the country. Statistics concerning it are hard to get, as manufacturers are not desirous to make the extent of their business known, as it is destroying the butter trade at home and abroad. Our exports for six months this year, as compared with the same period last year, fall off nearly 50 per cent, wholly in consequence of the adulterstion of the product of the dairy.

L. S. Coffin, Fort Dodge, Ia., read a paper on the subject. He denounced adulterators as base thieves and the vilest counterfeiters, as guilty as those who counterfeit the coin of the nation. He concluded by urging the appointment of a commission to wait upon the Legislature of Iowa this Winter.

The next topic was "The American Dairy," Mr Smith, of New York, gave a brief history of the dairy business in the country. The question of how to increase the home market and foreign demand was easily solved: Make a better grade.

Mr. Simpson, of Boston, said it was not sufficient to denounce products; we must attack adulterations in all goods. He believed any man has a right to these adulterations for butter, but no man has a right to sell these adulterations as butter.

C. F. Duter, Chicago, thought this Convention can do but little else but stir this matter up; but little good can be done toward suppressing it until these adulterated products were declared deleterious to the public health.

The discussion closed by the Convention passing the following:

"*Resolved*, that it is the sense of this Convention that a law should be passed to prevent the adulteration of butter and cheese."

The afternoon session was opened by a discussion on the shortage of cream and butter. This was participated in by a number of delegates, practical creamery and dairymen.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Dec. 2.—In the Dairy Convention there was a discussion of the analage question by Mr. Burrell, of Little Falls, N. Y. He gave a detailed account of his experience with ensilage. A resolution declaring it pays to feed 50 cent-corn to good doing cows at least nine months in the year, was adopted.

A committee of 13 was appointed to take the necessary steps to secure legislation in different States, and also in Congress to prevent adulterated dairy products being put upon the market only for what they are.

A discussion of the topic "Bitter Butter" ensued. A great variety of opinions as to the cause was given, such as fungus growth, character of feed, temperature, etc. The weight of opinion was that the prime cause of "bitter butter" is varying temperature. It was generally conceded that where an even temperature was secured by submerged cans little or no trouble is had from the cause.

The next topic was "Butter bleaching in tubs." The conclusion arrived at was that the chief cause lies in not properly packing the tubs before packing.

The next topic was "Some needs of the Western dairy," upon which Col. Curtis, of New York, read an essay. The great need is profitable dairy stock. To secure these dairy men must raise their own cows, and, to secure the highest returns, better feed and shelter must be provided.

The oleomargarine question was again brought up, and ended in the raising of several hundred dollars in the hall to prosecute oleomargarners.

The Awarding Committee on Butter gave 23 premiums to Iowa, five to Illinois and one to Ohio. These include premiums in all classes for which premiums were offered. Hartman and Sanford, of Amber, Ia., won the grand sweepstake prize. This was sold at 66 cents immediately upon the award being made known.

The Committee of Awards on Cheese, in making awards, volunteered to say the samples were nearly all from Iowa, and whatever Iowa may be in the production of butter the exhibit was not a fair average of the grade of American cheese, and advised Iowa cheese makers to raise their standard.

A delegate gave as a reason that they could not get the milk. Farmers preferred selling to creameries, as they wanted the sour milk for their hogs; but poor as Iowa's cheese might be it brought 15 cents at home, while the best cheese in the Eastern markets is worth only 13 and 4 cents.

At the regular weekly sales of the Cedar Rapids Board of Trade, 50 000 pounds of butter were sold at prices ranging from 28 to 66 cents, averaging over 45 cents. The sale adjourned with 30 000 pounds yet to sell, also a large quantity of cheese.

BLOOD-POISONING.

A Taxidermist Poisoned While Cleaning a Wolf's Carcass.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—Mr. John W. Shorten, the taxidermist, on the 21st of November was engaged in cleaning the skeleton of a black wolf, as large as a Newfoundland dog, similar to the wolves of the Rocky Mountains, which was shot by a farmer three miles from Vincennes Ind., having killed 12 sheep. On the dorsal surface of the second phalanx or bone of the middle finger of the right hand was a slight puncture, which became impregnated with some virus from the wolf's carcass. At first perceiving no ill effects, Mr. Shorten worked part of the time having his hands in cold water. Twelve hours after his arm began to swell, accompanied with considerable pain. He repaired to Dr. F. W. Langdon, a prominent savant in zoology and physician, and the doctor, noticing an enlargement of the lymphatics and febrile symptoms, applied hot applications of flax seed externally, to relax the tissues and relieve the tension, as well as to preserve the vitality in the neighborhood of the wound. Meantime the hand of Mr. Shorten swelled to the size of a small ham, extending clear up to the axilla or cavity between the junction of the arm with the shoulder. The pain was intense, depriving him of sleep for several nights. In 24 hours a gangrenous bleb or blister surrounded the point punctured, which contained about a quarter of a teaspoonful of serious fluid. Then there was danger of local trouble, and the absorption of virus, but yesterday the patient was able to sit up, and, if care is taken that cold is not caught in the arm, probably all serous apprehension is over. The case of Mr. Shorten, has been remarked by various members of the medical profession as peculiar, and numbers of these gentlemen have visited him.

Had Mr. Shorten's wound been a cut, probably the bleeding would have carried off the virus, and no ill effects ensued; but, being a puncture, the virus worked into the system.

A LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

A Thirty-Foot Jump of a Convict in the Kansas Penitentiary.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Dec. 2.—Wiley Welch, who is serving a 17-year sentence in the State Penitentiary from Woodson County for grand larceny, while out with other prisoners at work in the stone quarry to-day jumped down a bank 30 feet high and made for tall lumber. There being but one guard out he had to march the other prisoners back to the penitentiary before the alarm was given, and thus Welch had about half an hour the start. The step was evidently contemplated for some time, for he had been feigning insanity. At the time of his trial at Yates Center, on the 31 of March, 1880, his brother was shot dead and another party badly wounded in an attempt to rescue him while being taken from the jail to the court house. Warden Hopkins thinks he has gone toward Kansas City, and has 25 or 30 men out for him, and believes he will be taken to-night. He is described as 25 years old, five feet seven inches high, small, bluish gray eyes, downcast look, ruddy complexion, brown hair, round misshaped head, slightly bald on crown, rather slow spoken, voice somewhat husky, medium build. He had on gray flannel underwear with No. 59 on them, a prison suit, and gray blanket.

DANFORD, THE BANKER.

The Committee Report, and Danford Will Probably Swing.

HUNNEWELL, Dec 1.—The Committee appointed to go to Wichita and investigate the collaterals abstracted from the Caldwell bank by Smith, the cashier, when he fled, returned late last night and reported to day. They think there will not be sufficient to pay about 25 cents on the dollar, but it will amount to over this, for the disposition is not to allow the claim of some $20,000 put in by Wilson, of Kansas City, for some New York indebtedness. They find but little other property, and that Danford's financial situation has been very desperate for some time past.

More crookedness is developing every hour. Tanner and Denman, who were found hid under some hay in a livery stable at Wellington, were terribly frightened and squealed. When a full report is made it will astonish people. Smith, it is reported, had bought tickets for Texas, and is believed all the party were booked for flight in that direction. It is publicly claimed on the streets of Caldwell this evening that Danford will be taken out to-night and strung up, but not killed, but there is no telling to what extent an excited mob will go. Trains are watched closely and any attempt to send militia to secure the prisoners will result in their instant death. There is much diversity of opinion as to whether Danford is able to pay out or not. It looks now very much as if this was his last night on earth.

ALLEGED CROOKEDNESS

As to $200,000 Worth of Hamilton County Bonds.

CINCINNATI, Dec 1.—The Enquirer says: The County Commissioners have not yet concluded their investigation of the Courthouse bonds. The facts thus far developed are that on the 28th day of March last the sum of nearly $200 000 was sent to the Bank of America, New York City, to pay off 187 bonds. The bonds were due April 1, 1881. Under the ruling of the County Solicitor the money can only be allowed to remain in New York for 10 days after the maturity of the bonds. The 10 days were up on the 10th of April last. Unless some limit is fixed the money might be allowed to remain there to suit the convenience and pleasure of the bondholder and at the risk of the County.

None of the bonds ever came back from New York until August 27th five months after the money was forwarded. The County for these five months had neither money nor bonds. The important question to be solved is where was the money—the $200,000—for the five months, why was it not returned to the County Treasury on the 10th of April, as the law requires, and why did not the bonds come back until August? There were only 184 bonds returned from New York, and the money for three more, over $3,000, was allowed to remain in New York, and to this day, as stated by Mr. Cappeller in his official statement last Wednesday, has not been returned to the County Treasury.

Rev. Thomas Hunt Paddle His Own Canoe.

TERRE HAUTE, Dec 2.—The case of Rev. Hirsm W. Thomas, of Chicago, came up before the Methodist Judicial Conference here last night, on appeal. The appeal was not entertained, on the ground that Thomas has gone out of the church since his trial, and the church has no jurisdiction in any cases only those of members.

Assassins Hanged.

YAZO CITY, Miss., Dec. 2—Two negroes—Jordan and Craig—were caught and confessed to the assassination of Robert Catlin, near Huntsfield's Landing the 17th of last month. Their intention was to kill Mrs. Catlin. Subsequently the negros were hanged by the infuriated citizens, near Sheppardstown.

TARIFF CONVENTION.

Five-Minute Speeches by Representative Men of the Various Industries.

Demand for a Commission to Revise Our Tariff Laws.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Ex-Gov. Bealer, of Georgia, presided at the afternoon session. J. H. Brewer, of New Jersey, representative of the pottery industry, said: "American competition was bringing down the price of English made chinas and earthenware, and it was no wonder English agents in this country wanted to reduce the tariff on those goods and also reduce the wages of workers in potteries. We manufacture over $5,000,000 worth of pottery during the year; we can take care of ourselves, but we must have laws passed which will protect us."

At the conclusion of Brewer's address, five minute speeches of delegates representing the various industries was resumed.

The first speaker, on behalf of the Charcoal Iron-workers' Association, was George W. Moore, of Michigan, who said the only protection charcoal iron-workers wanted was that the present tariff be not changed.

The lumber and salt industries had H. J. Stebbins, of Michigan, for an advocate. He referred to the immense salt and copper industries of his State, where workmen received twice the wages paid in the Old World and were thus enabled to live as American citizens should live.

Lewis D. Hanley spoke on behalf of the salt industry. He said 30,000,000 bushels of salt were manufactured in this country, and as about 50,000,000 bushels were consumed he thought about 20,000,000 bushels were clandestinely imported.

Robt. Grimeshaw, of Pennsylvania, spoke on behalf of the sugar beet industry.

Shellenbarger, of the National Association of Wool Growers, of Pennsylvania, desired to stand by every industry which stood for the protection of others.

J. H. Mead, of the Vermont Sheep-breeders Association, said their trade was prosperous as could be expected. They were perfectly well, satisfied with the present tariff.

Among other speakers, who represented nearly every interest, was J. C. Stevens, of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association.

In the evening, John Roach, the ship builder, made a speech and was received with much applause by the delegates and about 200 workmen from the Roach Iron Works.

The resolutions as adopted, declare in favor of the policy of protection to home industry and an intelligent revision of the existing tariff laws as will give full and harmonious effect to its protective policy, by a civilian commission appointed by Congress, and pending the deliberations of the commission disturbing and destructive assaults upon protective duties of special industries shall not be permitted.

The resolutions also demand immediate action by Congress of the recent practice of overturning productive duties, and ask for prompt action of an amendment to the laws which will furnish a rule for a decision of cases of disputed classification in harmony with the spirit and purpose of our carefully devised protective system of tariff legislation.

It was declared that the decline of American shipping is not attributable to any lack of materials or skill in building ships; the blame rests with the Government, which treats this great interest of the country, not merely with neglect but even discriminates against it.

The Convention urges upon Congress the importance of taking immediately such wise legislative action as the great National interest demands to bring it again to that position which is due our Nation on the sea.

It was also resolved to recommend the abolition of the tax on bank checks, proprietary articles and matches.

The Chairman appointed a Committee to lay the proceedings of the Convention before Congress. Adjourned sine die.

AFTER THE NORTH POLE.

Commander Cheyne's Plan for Reaching It by Means of a Balloon.

NEW YORK, Dec 2—Commander Cheyne, Engineer of the Arctic Exploration, who is desirous of making another attempt to reach the north pole, lectured before the New York Academy of Sciences. He wants to go to the north pole in a balloon instead of being dragged 426 miles by Esquimaux dogs over an unknown country. He said that the currents of the atmosphere, as well as the currents of the ocean, have their regular courses, and after a study of the winds that blow about the arctic circle he could certainly make his calculations so as to reach the long sought pole by balloon.

In presenting his plan to many he had been asked, "But suppose you do calculate so as to get there; how are you going to get back?" Commander Cheyne said that getting back was nothing if he could only reach the North Pole, although his plan provided for a return trip. He proposes to start out with three large balloons of a peculiar construction, taking the current of wind that would bring them nearest to the pole. There would be three men in each balloon, and they would take provisions for 51 days. The balloons would have drag ropes 1,000 feet long. When nearest to the pole they would anchor, and guided by their instruments the explorers would proceed to the exact spot, where they would plant the flags of Great Britain and the United States side by side. Commander Cheyne thinks that the Jeannette is safe, and that she is floating eastward with a sea of ice. To carry out his enterprise of reaching the North Pole would require about $180,000, a good part of which had already been promised in England. He said that in case the British Government refused to do anything for him he would offer his entire services to the American flag.

The Academy unanimously voted its appreciation of Mr. Cheyne's lecture, and agreed in the belief that his plan is a feasable one if the facts had been accurately presented to them.

BIG FIRE

In Augusta, Ark.

AUGUSTA, Ark., Nov. 29.—A fire last night at midnight burned the entire business portion of this City. Over 50 buildings were consumed. The total loss is estimated at $200,000; insurance about $75,000. The principal losers are W. F. Cavoress, G. E. Thompson, Cracker & Smith, Fukett & Echols, Rosen & Carc, Mrs. Dickson, S. F. Peltel, J. B. Wilkerson, Mrs. Bonners, J. K. Keenan, G. K. Whitsell, B. F. Hall, Sole & May, Curdy, V. & I. Dollman, John Hook, Woods & Bunsar, V. H. Henderson, C. P. Shoup, John Simon & Co., Barne & Stenson, W. P. Campbell & Bro., J. M. McCurdy, Hamlin & Thompson. The postoffice, Vidette newspaper office, Wood's Hotel, Stevens' Hotel, and Hamblott & Penn's cotton shed, containing 200 bales of cotton, were also destroyed.

The fire originated in Cavener's saloon, caused by a defective flue. Great confusion still prevails, and it is impossible to give the correct amount of losses and insurance.

Nautical Terms on the Farm.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Ex-Sec. Thompson, having retired from the quarter deck of his country, has gone into the farming business. It is beautiful when the shades of evening close around the peaceful valley to watch the weather-beaten old salt standing with speaking-trumpet in hand shouting to his favorite cows, "Hard aport!" "Starboard your helm!"

THE HIGHEST PRAISE.

A Few Sincere and Earnest Words From Leading Ministers of the Land.

They Have Seen and Know Whereof They Affirm.

The fact that a man occupies the responsible position of a religious teacher entitles him to unquestioned respect, and gives his words and endorsements a special power. The statements which follow, attested by *fac simile* signatures, are voluntary in their nature, and given because the facts they contain are believed to be of great benefit to the human race. All who read these testimonials cannot but admit their sincerity or fail to be impressed with the remarkable power of the article of which they speak.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21st, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: For more than three years I have believed in the efficacy of the remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am acquainted with cases of albuminuris, of acute Bright's Disease and of gravel, which have quickly yielded to it. From my knowledge, also, it is a remedy which in sometimes recommended by the most skillful physicians. While I believe it to be perfectly safe to use, I believe, also, that in cases where a cure is

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Continued from Fifth Page.

ognized by the bench and bar. In view of the fact that Congress has already given much consideration to this subject, I make no suggestion as to detail, but express the hope that your deliberations may result in such legislation as will give early relief to our over burdened Court.

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THE CRITERION.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior with accompanying documents presents an elaborate account of the business of that Department. A summary of it would be too extended for this place. I ask careful attention to the report itself. President among the matter which challenges the attention of Congress at its present session is the management of our Indian affairs. While this question has been a cause of trouble and embarrassment from the infancy of the Government, it is but recently that any efforts have been made for its solution at once serious, determined, consistent and promising success.

INDIAN POLICY.

It has been easier to resort to convenient makeshifts for tiding over the temporary difficulties than to grapple with the great permanent problem, and accordingly the lesser course has almost invariably been pursued. It was natural, at a time when the National territory seemed almost illimitable and contained many millions of acres far outside of the bounds of civilized settlement, that a policy should have been initiated which more than aught else has been the fruitful source of our Indian complication.

I refer, of course, to the policy of dealing with the various Indian tribes as separate nationalities, of regulating them by treaty stipulations to the occupancy of the Indian reservations in the West, and of encouraging them to live a life undisturbed by war, and well directed efforts to bring them under good influences. The unsatisfactory results which have sprung from this policy are becoming apparent to all. As the white settlements have crowded the borders of the reservations the Indians, sometimes contentedly, and sometimes against their will, have been transferred to other hunting grounds from which they have again been driven, frequently only to see their new found homes have been discovered by the adventurous Seminoles. These removals and the frontier collisions by which they have often been preceded, have led to frequent and disastrous conflicts between the races. It is profitless to discuss here which of them has been chiefly responsible for the disturbances whose record occupies so large a space upon the pages of our history, and we have to deal with the appalling fact that though

THOUSANDS OF LIVES

have been sacrificed and hundreds of millions of dollars expended in the attempt to solve the Indian problem, it has until within the past few years seemed less only nearer a solution than it was half a century ago, but the Government has of late been cautiously but steadily feeling its way to the adoption of a policy which has already been productive of gratifying results, and which in my judgement is likely if Congress and the Executive accord in its support to relieve us ere long from the difficulties which have hitherto beset us.

For the success of the efforts now making to introduce among the Indians the customs and pursuits of civilized life, and gradually to absorb them into the mass of our citizens, sharing their rights and holding to their responsibilities, there is imperatively need for legislation. My suggestions in that regard will be chiefly such as has been already called to the attention of Congress and have received to some extent its consideration. First, I recommend the passage of an act making the laws of the various States and Territories applicable to the Indian reservations within their borders and extending the laws of the State of Arkansas to the portion of the Indian Territory now occupied by the five civilized tribes. The Indian should receive the protection of the law. He should be allowed to maintain in Court his rights of person and property. He has repeatedly begged for this privilege. Its exercise would be very valuable to him in his progress toward civilization.

Second—Of even greater importance is the measure which has been frequently recommended in my predecessors' office, and in furtherance of which several bills have been from time to time introduced in both Houses of Congress the exactment of a general law permitting the

ALLOTMENT IN SEVERALTY

to such Indians at least as desire it, of a reasonable quantity of land secured to them by patent, and for their own protection made in all from 20 to 35 years is demanded for their present welfare and their permanent advancement. In return for such considerate action on the part of the Government there is reason to believe that the Indians in large numbers would be persuaded to sever their tribal relations and assume the habits of civilized life. They should understand that their hunting days are over and that it is now for their best interests to conform their manner of life to the new order of things. By no greater inducement than the assurance of permanent title to the soil can they be induced to engage in the occupation of the tilling of it. The well attested reports of their increasing interest in and steady progress toward belief that the enactment of such a statute as I recommend would be at once attended with gratifying results, a result to the allotment system that would have a direct and powerful influence in dissolving the tribal bond, which is apt to mean feature of savage life, and which tends to perpetuate it there. I advise a liberal

APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,

because of my confident belief that such a course is consistent with the wisest economy. Even among the most uncultured Indian tribes there is reported to be a general and urgent desire on the part of the chiefs and other members for the education of their children. It is unfortunate, in view of this fact, that during the past year the means which have been at the command of the Interior Department for the purpose of Indian instruction have proved to be but entirely inadequate. The success of the schools which are in operation at Hampton, Carlisle and Forest Grove should not only encourage a more generous provision for the support of these institutions, but should prompt the establishment of others of a similar character. They are doubtless much more potent for good than the day schools upon the reservation, as the pupils are altogether separated from the surroundings of savage life and brought into constant contact with civilization.

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POLYGAMY.

For many years the Executive in his annual message to Congress has urged the necessity of stringent legislation for the suppression of polygamy in the Territories and especially in the Territory of Utah. The existing statute for the punishment of this odious crime, so revolting to the moral and religious sense of Christian men, has been persistently and contemptuously violated ever since its enactment. Indeed, in spite of commendable efforts on the part of the authorities who represent the United States in that Territory the law has in very rare instances been enforced, and for a cause to which reference will presently be made, is practically a dead letter. The fact that adherents of the Mormon Church, which rests upon polygamy as its corner stone, have recently been reaping in large numbers Idaho, Arizona, and other of our Western Territories, is well calculated to excite the liveliest interest and apprehension. It imposes upon Congress and the Executive the duty of bringing against this barbarous system all the power which under the constitution and law they can wield for its destruction. Reference has been already made to the obstacles which the United States officers have encountered in the efforts to punish violations of this law. Prominent among them is the difficulty of procuring legal evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction even in the case of most notorious offenders. Your attention is called to the co-partnership of the Supreme Court of the United States explaining its judgment of reversal in the case of Miles, who had been convicted of bigamy in Utah, the court refers to the fact that the secrecy attending the celebration of marriage in that territory, makes that part of polygamy very difficult, and the propriety is suggested of modifying that law of evidence, which now makes a wife incompetent to testify against her husband. This suggestion is approved. I further recommend legislation by which any person solemnizing a marriage in any of the Territories shall be required, under stringent penalties for neglect or refusal, to file a certificate of such marriage in the Supreme Court of the Territory, unless Congress may devise after practicable measures for abolishing the difficulties which have hitherto attended the efforts to suppress this iniquity. I assure you of my determined purpose to co-operate with you in any lawful and discreet measures which may be proposed to that end.

EDUCATIONAL.

Although our system of Government does not contemplate that the Nation should provide or support a system for the education of other people, no measures, calculated to promote the general intelligence and virtue upon which the perpetuity of our institutions so greatly depend, have ever been regarded with indifference by Congress or the Executive, and a large portion of the public domain has, from time to time, been devoted to the promotion of education. There is now a special reason why by setting apart the proceeds of its sale of the public lands, or by some other course, the Government should aid in the work of the education of many who now exercise the right of suffrage but are unable to read the ballot which they cast. Upon many who had just emerged from a condition of slavery were suddenly devolved the responsibilities of citizenship in that portion of the country most impoverished by war. I have been pleased to learn from the business of the Commissioner of Education that there has been lately a commendable increase of interest and effort for their instruction, but all that can be done by legislation and private generosity should be supplemented by such aid as can be constitutionally afforded by the National Government.

I would suggest that if any funds be designated to this purpose it may be wisely distributed in the different States according to the ratio of illiteracy, as by this means those locations which are most in need of such assistance will reap its especial benefit.

The report of the

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

exhibits the results of the experiments in that Department has been engaged during the past year, and makes important suggestions in reference to the agricultural development of the country.

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It appears from the report of the

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS

that since 1860, 989,063 original pension claims have been filed, 456,999 of these have been allowed and inscribed on the pension roll, 72,539 have been rejected and abandoned, being 18 plus per cent. of the whole number of claims settled. There are now pending for settlement 355,515 original pension claims, 227,049 of which were filed prior to July 1, 1880. These when allowed will involve the payment of arrears from the date of discharge in case of a valid, and from the date of death or termination of a prior right in all other cases. From all the data obtainable it is estimated that 15 per cent. of the number of claims now pending will be rejected or abandoned. This would show the probable rejection of 3,404 cases and the probable admission of about 193,000 claims, all of which involve the payment of arrears of pension. With the present force employed, the number of adjudications remaining the same, and no new business intervening, this number of claims, 193,000, could be acted upon in a period of six years and taking Jan. 1, 1884, as a fair period from which to estimate in each case, an average amount of arrears it is found that every case allowed would require for the first payment the sum of 1,350 dollars. Multiplying this amount by the whole number of probable admissions, gives $260,000,000 as the sum required for first payments. This represents the sum which must be paid upon claims which were filed before July 1, 1881, and are now pending, and entitled to the benefits of the arrears act. From this amount of $260,000,000 may be deducted from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 for which the claimant dying there is no person who, under the law, would be entitled to succeed to the pension leaving $350,000,000 as the probable amount to be paid. In these estimates no account has been taken of the 3-5,000 cases filed since June 30, 1880, and now pending, which must receive attention as current business, but which do not involve payment of any arrears for a period of the date of filing the claim of this number. It is estimated that 85 per cent. will be allowed.

As has been stated, with the present force of the Pension Bureau, 675 clerks, it is estimated that it

WILL TAKE SIX YEARS

to dispose of the claims now pending. It is stated by the Commissioner of Pensions that by an addition of 250 clerks increasing the adjudicating force rather than the mechanical, double the amount of work could be accomplished so that these cases could be acted upon within three years. Aside from the certainty of the delay, which may be urged for a speedy settlement of the claims now on the files of the Pension office, it is no less important on the score of economy, inasmuch as fully one-third of the clerical force of the office is now wholly occupied in giving attention to correspondence with the thousands of claimants whose cases have been on the files for the past 18 years. The fact that a sum so enormous may be expended by the Government to meet demands for arrears of pensions is an admonition to Congress and the Executive to give cautious consideration to any similar project in the future. The great temptation to the presentation of fictitious claims afforded by the fact that the average sum obtained upon each application is $1,800 leads me to suggest the propriety of making some special appropriation for the prevention of fraud.

I advise appropriations for such

INTERNATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

as the wisdom of Congress may deem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippi River justifies a special allusion to that subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure for the removal of the obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great channel of commerce.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In my letter accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency, I stated that in my judgment no man should be the incumbent of an office, the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform—who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity, which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would, doubtless, meet with general acquiescence but opinion has been equally divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reform systems which have been suggested. The preparation of certain proposed rules governing the appointments in this Republic to office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted mainly because they have served to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity and even no especial fitness for particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform in the main to such as regulate the condition of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness; the tenure of office should be stable; positions of responsibility should so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers; the investigation of all complaints, and the punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough.

The views expressed in the foregoing paragraphs are those which will govern

MY ADMINISTRATION

of the Executive office. They are doubtless shared by all intelligent and patriotic citizens, however divergent in their opinions, as to the best methods of putting them into practical operation. For example, the assertion that original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness is not open to dispute, but the question is how in practice such fitness can be most effectually ascertained is one which has for years excited interest and discussion. The measure which, with slight variations in its details, has lately been urged upon the attention of Congress and the Executive is that six principal features the scheme of competitive examination. Save for certain exceptions, which need not be specified, this plan would give admission to the service only in its lowest grade and would accordingly demand that all vacancies in higher positions should be filled by promotion alone. In these particulars it is in conformity with the existing Civil Service system of Great Britain, and, as the success which has attended that system in the country of its birth is the strongest argument which has been urged for its adoption here. The fact should not, however, be overlooked that there are certain features of the English system which have not generally been received with favor in this country, even among the foremost advocates of civil service reform. Among them are—

1. A tenure of office which is substantially a life tenure.

2. A limitation of the maximum age at which an applicant can enter the service, whereby all men in middle life or old age are rigidly excluded.

3. A retiring allowance upon going out of office.

These three elements are as important factors of the problem as any of the others. To eliminate them from the English system would effect a most radical change in its theory and practice. The avowed purpose of that system is to introduce the educated young men of the country to devote their lives to public employment by an assurance that having once entered upon it they need never leave it, and that after voluntary retirement they shall be recipients of an annual pension.

That this system as an entirety, has proved very successful in Great Britain, seems to be generally conceded even by those who were once opposed to its adoption. In a statute which should incorporate all its essential features, I should feel bound to give my approval, but whether it would be for the best interests of the public to fix upon an expedient for immediate extensive application which embraces certain features of the English system but excludes or ignores others of equal importance may be seriously doubted, even by those who are impressed, as I am myself, with the grave importance of correcting the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment. If, for example, the English rule, which shuts out persons above the age of 25 years from a large number of public employments, is not to be made an essential part of our system, it is questionable whether the mere attainment of the highest number of marks at a competitive examination should be the criterion by which all applications for appointment should be put to test; and under similar conditions it may also be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly limited to its lowest ranks. There are many characteristics which go to make a model civil servant, pre-eminent among them are probably industry, good sense, good habits, good temper, patience, order, courtesy, cool, self-reliance, manly deference to superior officers and manly consideration for inferior officers. The absence of these traits is not supplied by a

WIDE KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKS,

or by proficiency in answering questions or by any other quality likely to be developed by light competitive examination. To make success in such a contest, therefore, an indispensable condition of public employment, while very likely to result in the practical exclusion of the older applicants, it would be apt to secure the admission of persons of mature years, to young men fresh from school and college, who might be likely to examine well on subjects recently much in vogue, but who, as a class, would be inferior to the former in force of character, in knowledge of men and in the faculty of common sense. Another feature of the proposed system is the selection by promotion of all officers of the Government above the lowest grade, except such as would properly be regarded as appointees of the policy of the Executive and the principals of the dominant party to afford

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANTS

by exciting in their minds the hope of promotion if they are found to merit it, is much to be desired, but it would be difficult to so regulate by permit no other mode to supply the intermediate walks of the service. There are many persons who fill subordinate positions with great credit, but lack the qualities which are requisite for the higher posts of duty.

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The present English system is a growth of years, and was not created by a single stroke of executive or legislative action. Its beginnings are found in an order in the Council promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and cautious scrutiny of its workings that 15 years later it took its present shape. Five years after the issuance of an order in council and at a time when rules had been had to

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

as an experiment much more extensively than has yet been the case in this country, a select committee of the House of Commons made a report setting forth approval of the system as reached, but expressing no preparatory in its government additions, as likely to endanger its ultimate success.

During this tentative period the results of the two methods of open examination and competitive examination were closely watched and compared. It may be that before we confine ourselves upon this important question we may safely bound of statutory enactment we may profitably wait for further and more thorough and experiment. The submission of a portion of the nominations to a Central Board of Examiners, selected solely for testing the mental qualifications of applicants may be of sufficient resort to the competitive test, put an end to the mischief which attend the present system of appointment, and it may be feasible to vest in this board of wise discretion to say certain grades of offices and exempt holders of certain offices and examinations. While I have always preferred to see higher than mere intellectual attainments, I have often expressed the opinion that the public service can be improved by the introduction into it of more men of business habits and training. Many